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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX.—NO. 24. WEEKLY EDITION. APRIL 20, 1872.

FEARFUL RIVER DISASTER.

Explosion of the Steamer Oceanus.

All the Officers and Many Passengers Reported Killed.

CAIRO, April 11.—The steamer Oceanus, from Red river to St. Louis, when near Brooks Point, thirty miles above Cairo, at 4 A. M., exploded her boilers, blowing the upper works almost entirely away, immediately after which the wreck took fire, burning to the water's edge. Pilot Thompson, of the steamer John Camsden, lying a few miles below, on seeing the light from the burning wreck, manned a yawl and proceeded up the river to ascertain the cause. He found a small party of survivors on the head of the island, but passed on to relieve those on the wreck. Ten or twelve were clinging to the wheel, but the wheel dropped before he reached them, and all but four were lost. He found a deck passenger name unknown, near the shore, badly scalded, who died before he arrived at Cairo. The steamer Belle St. Louis, bound up, took nearly all the survivors. Thompson rescued Pilot Harris, who subsequently went to St. Louis on the Marble City. The latter states that Wiggins, their Red river pilot, was drowned. Harry Trifle, pilot on watch, also Capt. Reeder, were buried in the debris, and were heard calling despondingly for help, but the fire had gained such headway that they could not be reached and were burned. Fisher, the carpenter of the ill-fated steamer, reached here on the levee, and was not seriously hurt. He states that the second engineer, Alex. Kennedy, was terribly scalded, helpless and blind. Fisher put him on the stage plank with others, but the stage soon capsized drowning several, including Kennedy. Keithley, first class engineer, is supposed lost. Henry Warsham, first clerk, was not seen after the explosion; he expected to go through from Cairo by rail, it was then the boat after leaving here. Charles Worsham, second clerk, Jules Demenhoff, steward, and Charley Murray, cabin boy, were found dead floating in the river, all with life preservers on, and were brought here by the steamer Shreve. It is supposed they were killed to death. There were five lady passengers, all supposed to be lost. The bodies of the ladies were seen floating past Washer's landing this afternoon. The pilot Harris had himself are the only employees of the boat saved, though the Belle St. Louis may have picked up some. The officers of the boat were all there about the cabin and thirty-five deck passengers, making, with the crew, nearly one hundred souls, most eighty of whom are supposed to be lost. The greater portion of the officers left to go on the Belle St. Louis, no names or estimate of the lost can be obtained except on here. Fisher describes the effect of the explosion as terrific beyond conception, the hole upper works being lifted bodily and falling on the cabin, decks and hull generally shattered. He saved himself by securing a plank and floating until rescued by the yawl the Lumsden. He was in bed at the time, and thoroughly covered with debris was only slightly bruised.

LATER.—The steamer Grand Tower, just arrived, reports the first engineer and mate saved, so thirty-two other persons on the Belle St. Louis. The second engineer was saved but died of injuries.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—The steamer Oceanus from the Carter Red River Line; owned by Carter & Conn, Mrs. Rebecca Reeder, Thomas and Harry Dohrman; cost about a year ago $58,000; was insured for $24,000 in Cincinnati and Wheeling offices.

The Democrat's Cairo special relative to the explosion says: Fisher, the carpenter, describes a scene that baffles description, and the burning river around the wreck was covered with debris, baggage, bed clothing, beds, &c., much it burning. The cabin and about half the deck of floated off and burned separately. The fire was in the midst of the fire screaming for help. Men and women in the water were rowing up to their necks and shrieking for more. Six or eight persons were on the seattle, and Fisher got out the stage plank and all except himself got upon it, but as soon it struck the water it sunk, and he was left upon it perished. It is thought from sixty seventy persons were lost.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—The steamer Belle of Louis arrived here this morning with twenty-eight survivors of the Oceanus disaster and bodies of seven who died on the way up. The books and papers of the boat were saved, and a complete list of the passengers and crew cannot therefore be given. The following is a of the dead, missing and saved, as far as own:

Passengers Dead—C. B. Hull, Covington, ; J. H. Tenderman, New York; Charles —, Shreveport, Louisiana, passenger

Crew Dead—Alex Connelly, second engineer; n Redd, deck hand; Morgan Foley, roustaout; J. B. Shaw, deck hand.

Passengers missing: F. M. Slight, Girard. ; George Boren, Lyons, Iowa; George Conble and wife, of Noyes' circus; Peter Wager, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Albert Johnstonington, Ill. Crew missing: Alfred eder, Captain; H. W. Warsham, first clerk; as. Warsham, second clerk; Harry Tripp, ot; Jules Hamel, steward; Benjamin Buck, cabin ; Gus Clark, deck hand; Hart, deck keeper Matthis O'Shea, deck hand.

Passengers saved.—F. Johnson Jenkins, reveport, La.; Charles Carpenter, Portsouth, Ohio; Alfred Keithley, Shreveport, La., badly burned; Mathew Scully, Grand pids, Mich.; D. B. Roarke, Corsicana, Texas; Bloomer, Bloomington; Jack Hamilton, Texas; Bloomer, Bloomington; Jack Hamilton, Texas; Jos. Bennett; John Noonan, St. Louis, badly burned; C. Looman, New Carlisle, htly burned; Frank Williams, St. Marcus, xas; Albert Chew, Junction City, Kansas, slightly burned; Joe Unke, a rman; John B. Martin, Belleville, Illis; Chris. Zelsdorf, Rochester, ; Tom McGuire, Memphis. George Keighly, ief engineer; Pat. Lavin, watchman; Oscar vce, mate, badly burned; Willis Webb, fireman; J. B. Stewart, fireman, badly burned; rel Lamar, restaurant; Wm. Gibbons, restaurant; Martin Needham, restaurant; Mike Nealy, restaurant; Henry Smith, restaurant; rtin Ball; deck hand; John Rose, cabin boy; arles Zimmer, third cook, not hurt.

The bodies of Charles Warsham, second rk, and Charles Dempervolf, steward arrived the Cairo short line this morning in charge S. B. Fisher, carpenter.

The dead on the boat presented a horrible pearance, the features being swollen, and ny of the bodies were of the color of raw of, the skin having been completely scalded

Those not otherwise designated are not ured. It is stated that it was the middle iler that exploded. The engineer says he nt on watch but a few moments before the plosion and when he left was in all of which found plenty of water. He then walked ck to get a cup of coffee, and in five minutes explosion occurred. The cabin was about the pilot house and the first engineer and mate saved, so thirty-two other persons on the Belle St. uis. The second engineer was saved but od of injuries.

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ST. LOUIS, April 12.—Various statements ve been made during the day by the survivors of the Oceanus disaster. Engineer Keithley is not entirely to be relied upon from experience, and throw little or no light on the cause of the explosion. he bodies brought up by the steamer lle St. Louis are not to be identified by inquest, e of the wounded not able to take care themselves have been taken charge of by e city and sent to hospitals. Most of the escaping people have been from the forward ates it would be impossible for the steamer ground at the point the explosion took ace, as asserted by George Kiethley, first gineer.

Details of the Horror—Statements of Officers and Others.

STATEMENT OF J. B. FISHER, CARPENTER OF THE BOAT.

I live at New Albany, Indiana. I superintended the building of the Oceanus, and fitted her out. She was built at California, Pennsylvania, about sixty miles above Pittsburgh. She passed inspection at New Orleans and other ports very well; was considered a No. 1 boat. She was thought to be safe. I believe her boilers and machinery were in the nicest kind of working order, and were under the care of skillful officers. We left Cairo for St. Louis at about 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, and I soon afterwards retired to my room to the texas, over the boilers. The texas was occupied by the officers and crew. The pilots, Wiggins and Harris, were in the head, second cook, third cook, second steward, three cabin boys, and the captain, who slept there, were lost. At the time of the accident I was asleep. I did not know whether she had run on a snag or blown up. I was buried in a mass of ruins, and could not get out. The cabin came down, and then the chimneys. I was crushed up. At last I threw up my hand, found an opening, and crawled out. William Wiggins, a pilot, helped me up. He said, "Is that you?" and I said, "Don't pull." I drew him out by the arm. I heard a man calling for help; he was Harry Trip, the pilot. I said that as quick as I could I would save him. After I pulled Wiggins out he passed to the starboard and that was the last I saw of him. I went to Trip and worked there some time. Everything was all around him, being embedded in the ruins. I heard Capt. Reeder shouting and I went to him. I could not get him out; he was below with the wreck. I would almost have given my life to have saved him. The fire was coming forward of me, and I went toward the stern of the boat. There were fifteen men there. I threw a stage over the larboard side. Eight or ten went on to the edge and caused it to turn over; they were all carried under by the current. I got another piece of timber, and ten or twelve got on it. It turned over, and two or three were drowned. Alex. Connatty, the second engineer, got on it. He died when he got on the shore. I could only see two men on the boat. The fire was raging up. It soon was thirty feet high. There was several lions in a cage, and they roared and rushed about terribly. One of the lions was lying dead. I threw a plank into the water to get away on. A deck hand and a passenger leaped on it, and were drowned. When I got on it it turned over. I swam to the bow of the boat, and floated down on a raft until I reached Thompson's Landing on the Missouri shore, some ten or twelve miles below. The water was cold and the air was chilly. I was nearly frozen. Mr. Thompson picked me up and treated me very kindly. I was the last man that left the boat. The Belle St. Louis passed me when I was in the water. I was a distance off and they could not see me. I found the bodies of Charles Worsham, the second clerk, and Charles Dempwolf, the head steward, and brought them to their friends in this city. The boilers were blown to pieces and went in different directions. I have seen several wrecks in my life, but none as complete as this. My hand was cut, and I received bruises on the head and body, but hope to get well soon.

AFTER THE EXPLOSION—AN AWFUL SCENE.

There are some events which no words can recall to memory; there are some such scenes which no human language can describe. That which ensued upon the terrific explosion of the boilers of the Oceanus was such an event, such a scene. The time was early in the morning; the gray dawn had not yet blushed in the east; the rayless heavens sent no beams to light up the dark river. The puff of escaping steam, the plash of the wheel in the water, one moment disturbed the solemn stillness of the shore, and lulled the morning slumbers into a deeper repose.

Another moment—and the silence of river and shore was broken as it had seldom been disturbed before, by a sound as if the volleying thunders of a fortress had suddenly burst upon an advancing foe, rolling far over the dark river, breaking the stillness of the forest-crowned banks, startling the inhabitants from their deep repose, rousing the distant listener to the fearful tale and pour the indrawn groan of sympathy from the inmost depths of many a heart. Then came the shrieks of despair, the wail of agony, the imploring cry for help. They speeded promptly, and by the courtesy of the river country, to the relief of the sufferers. A large grain warehouse near the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway had caught, it is supposed, from a spark of a locomotive, and was completely involved with its contents ere gain. Loss $5,000; insurance $2,000. The sparks from the warehouse set fire to three stables in different parts of Galion, and before the noble destroyed. A report prevailing at the time of the fire that a man had been fatally injured by the kick of a horse while leading it out of one of the burning stables proved to be incorrect.

Triffin, Ohio, Narrowly Escapes Devastation—Sixty Buildings Burned.

TIFFIN, O., April 11.—A fire broke out in McFeal's store, in the western part of town, this afternoon at 2:45, and the building, which was a large two story frame, was soon in flames. A heavy gale blowing from the southwest gave rise to serious apprehensions for the safety of the entire city. The wind carried the burning brands to a great distance, and within thirty minutes houses at least half a mile away from where the fire originated were in flames. The progress of the fire was so rapid that it was difficult to remove the furniture or other effects from its path, and within two hours the devastation was complete. Over sixty buildings were totally destroyed, including houses, barns, stores, saloons, a stove factory, and a portion of the railroad depot building. The main portion of the city was untouched, thanks to the energy of the fire department in preventing the flames crossing the railway. The loss is very large, but as yet it is impossible to ascertain the amount. No lives were lost. The insurance is about $80,000.

Fires at Toledo and Vicinity.

TOLEDO, O., April 13.—A heavy southwesterly gale has prevailed here during the last twenty-four hours. Early this morning a fire destroyed a dwelling on Marion street owned by Mr. Bloom; loss $800. Another fire about noon destroyed two frame houses on Fraizer street; loss $1,000, mostly covered by insurance. In the neighboring town of Perrysburg a fire occurred at three o'clock this morning destroying a stove factory and three dwellings; loss $4,000 to 5,000. Later in the day it broke out afresh consuming the Court House, together with several dwellings and shops. A steamer was sent to their assistance from this city. At five P. M. the fire is said to be pretty well subdued, though the high wind which is still prevailing may cause it to spread further.

Death of Ex-United States Senator Van Winkle.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 15.

The Hon. Peter G. Van Winkle, late United States Senator, died at his residence in this city at five o'clock this morning, after a protracted illness, aged sixty-four years. Mr. Van Winkle took a prominent part in the formation of the State of West Virginia. In the Senate he was distinguished for his industry in committee work, and to his labors there is attributed his long failing health. He was one of the Republicans who voted against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. He was a man of sterling integrity and honor, warm-hearted and kind, and leaves a large circle of friends and relations to mourn his loss.

Proceedings of the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, April 15.—In the House the House bill to provide that owners of land through which ditches have been excavated by authority of the County Commissioners shall keep such ditches clear of obstruction, was passed.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1872.

The Pennsylvania Republicans in the House are preparing a bill for the apportionment of their State, the act of the recent Legislature for that purpose having failed to become a law through the Governor's refusal to sign it. They find the constitutional authority for apportionment of the State by Congress in the clause which provides that "the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators." The legislation desired by the Pennsylvania members has never before been attempted by Congress, but they have the opinion of some of the oldest lawyers in the House, among them Judge Mercur, now a candidate for the Supreme Judgeship of his State, that the proposed action is clearly within the scope of the constitutional authority of Congress.

Tariff and Tax Bill Completed at Last.

The Committee of Ways and Means were in session until nearly midnight to-night, and at last have their tariff and tax bill completed and ready to report to-morrow. The Committee finally voted to authorize their chairman to bring in the bill, but he did not remain until the session was concluded, and it is not yet definitely settled upon whom will fall the responsibility of introducing the long expected tariff. If Mr. Dawes does, it will be with the express understanding that the right to represent his constituents and defend their interests, even to opposition to the bill, if necessary, is reserved to him. The Committee made a number of changes in the bill, none of which were of very great importance. Tea, coffee, iron, steel, salt and cotton, remain unchanged. To the section on wools is added the proviso that no wools from east of the Cape of Good Hope shall pay a higher rate of duty than like wools if imported from any other part of the world. The duty on all kinds of manufactured lumber, boards, planks, staves, etc., etc., is reduced from twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, and all kinds of building stone from $1.50 per ton to 75 cents; on upper leather of all kinds, and on skins tanned and dressed, the duty is fixed at twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*, and on belting leather at fifteen per cent.; corks and cork work, manufactured, are placed at thirty per cent., a reduction of twenty per cent., and paper, used exclusively for books, other than blank books, magazines and newspapers, at twenty-eight per cent. *ad valorem*, provided that all paper imported in the sheets shall be cut before sale except as above stated, shall be forfeited to the government, and a fine of $1,000 imposed. The standard of manufactured vinegar is also fixed so that it shall be of that strength which requires thirty-five grains of bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce of vinegar. A reduction of one cent per pound in the duty on copper from the rates published yesterday was also agreed on. Friction matches are put on the free list. Savings bank deposits, to the amount of $2,000, are exempt. Stamps on agreements and contracts are stricken out, and on agreements of bottomry, rental, etc., the exemption is increased to $500, and the additional stamp tax is levied for the amount of $500 instead of $200 as under the present law. With these modifications the bill is the same as that published yesterday.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Our Claims for Indirect Damages—Debate in Parliament.

LONDON, April 12.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Dashone, member from Liverpool, asked whether the Government had sent or intended to send its counter case respecting the Alabama claims to the Geneva Board. Mr. Gladstone replied that the case had been prepared and dispatched to Geneva. Touching the contents of the document he would say there was nothing relative to the claims for indirect damages. A note accompanied the case explicitly declaring on the part of the Government for the purpose of reserving a right appertaining to the Queen in this arbitration, so that in future the Government would not be fettered by any act and thing contained in the case. Mr. Bernard, the American Minister, had been duly informed of the course taken, and notified Lord Granville that there was no objection to it on his part. The American counter case would be presented to the Geneva tribunal without prejudice to the rights of either party. Mr. Schenck had informed Lord Granville that the Government of the United States was desirous of clearly understanding the conditions under which the Government sent its counter case to Geneva. It was not admitted on its surface the justice of the American claims for indirect damages. Mr. Gladstone had no further reply, but again pronounced that the documents would be speedily forthcoming.

Earl Granville, in the House of Lords to-night, made replies in substance the same as those of Gladstone to the questions put by Lord Stanley. There had been taken, he said, to so frame the counter case and accompanying documents as to leave to the Arbitrators the fullest discretion in the administration, should the differences on the subject of indirect damages be decided.

Earl Russell thought the Government had failed to escape from the difficulties now surrounding the question, under any circumstances, to consent to consider an atom of the claims for indirect losses. Lord Russell then gave notice that on Thursday he should bring in a motion for an address to the Queen, praying that instructions be given that proceedings before the arbitrators at Geneva be suspended until the United States withdraw their claim for indirect losses.

The Duke of Richmond wanted to have an understanding so that there would be no possibility of the arbitrators at Geneva finding, by a majority vote, in the treaty. You entered your counter case, therefore we shall proceed to a decision."

Earl Granville suggested that whether the counter case was presented or not, the arbitrators might go on with the business of arbitration.

Lord Westbury wanted the jurisdiction of the Geneva tribunal determined.

Earl Granville reiterated that he had been careful to put the points so that England would not be compromised by the question of indirect claims, and that the United States government had signified its agreement to this understanding.

The Marquis of Salisbury regretted that the Government had abandoned the last chance of protesting against the exercise by the Geneva Board of jurisdiction over the indirect claims, because the arbitrators might award a lump sum without specifications.

The Duke of Somerset said the Government's course seriously imperiled the country's position. The Government should have refused to put the counter case until the claims for indirect damages were withdrawn. This, he declared, was the interpretation of the nation.

Lord Penzance gathered from what Earl Granville had said that the Government was free to withdraw from the arbitration if the reply of the American Government to the noble Lord's last note persisted in the determination to present indirect claims. This, Lord Penzance concluded, was sufficient. After remarks by Lord Chapman and Colonsay, discussion ceased.

In the House of Commons later in the evening, Sir Wilfred Lawson, member for Carlisle, moved an address to the Crown, praying that measures be taken for the withdrawal of Great Britain from any treaty binding her to interfere with other nations by war. After a protracted debate the motion was negatived by a vote of 196 to 21.

Mr. Cochrane, member from the Isle of Wight, denounced the International Society, and declared that the orders to burn Paris and massacre hostages held by the Commune emanated from the central body of the International, in London. He demanded that the government respect the representations of the Versailles powers; that England use the authority of the Internationals.

Mr. Eastwick, member from Perryn, also protested against allowing England to become the refuge of the political agitators of the world. He characterized the publications of the International Society as revolutionary and blasphemous, and declared them liable to suppression under the law.

Henry Fawcett, member for Brighton, defended the Society, and said its principles were also those of Penarty. It was designed to protect women and children in factories and destroy monopolies. Other members also defended the Internationals, which, it was charged, the International Society was allied.

The science of pisciculture is attracting marked attention in all quarters, at home and abroad, and it is gratifying to observe that the Legislature of our own State, just before its adjournment, passed an act establishing a Board of five Fishery Commissioners, composed of gentlemen who are practically familiar with the whole subject, one of whom is Mr. J. Mc. Creighton, of this city, who are to erect approved fishways in the Susquehanna, Juniata and Lehigh rivers, and otherwise to provide for the natural and artificial culture of the shad and other excellent fish with which the principal streams of the State abound. The Legislatures of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and some other States, some time ago passed measures of a similar character, and those States are to-day reaping rich rewards therefor. The governments of England, France, and other European countries are also devoting careful attention to the subject, which is everywhere beginning to be looked upon as an important part of the question of food supplies for the people. The Commission serves without compensation, and will be entitled to the gratitude of the people of the State if they succeed in their efforts to restock our streams with fish.

OUR STEEL INDUSTRY.

Forcible Reply to Mr. Atkinson's Assertions.

Interesting Facts Regarding the Steel Trade—The Protective Policy Vindicated.

EDWARD ATKINSON, Esq.: Mr. Gladstone, in his recent rebuke of Sir Charles Dilke in Parliament, said that those who assume to instruct the people should at least be accurate. I commend this sentiment to your special observance in your future incubrations on political economy, with additional suggestions that it would be well to be more exact in your premises, or you must continue to impair the force and correctness of your conclusions. From the frequency of your published opinions in the magazines, pamphlets, and other publications of the day, it is obvious that you are ambitious to establish for yourself some reputation as a teacher in economic science, and especially on your favorite hobby of revenue reform—a term of very doubtful and uncertain meaning, but which serves as a convenient substitute for that other impracticable, because impossible, theory familiarly known as free trade. It is not my purpose to enter upon the discussion of your most recent contributions to *The Atlantic Monthly*, directed against the industries of your country in the interest of foreign labor. That duty has been so skillfully and effectually performed by Mr. D. H. Mason, in *The Chicago Bureau*, in his scathing review of your article entitled "Free Trade—Revenue Reform," in *The Atlantic Monthly* for October, that it would be an act of superfluous cruelty to inflict a further dissection of its sophistries, after they had been subjected to the merciless scalpel of this able and accomplished writer.

What I now propose, Sir, is to point out another preceding round, of such questionable propriety that I make no apology for arraigning you at the bar of public opinion to answer for an outrage upon a large and respectable body of your fellow-citizens, whose only offense, rank as it may be in your estimation, is in the fact that within a dozen years they have already supplied nearly the entire country with steel rails, which in 1867 were all imported into the United States. My charge against you consists in this: That having been invited by the Executive Council of the National Board of Trade to act as a substitute for an absent member, you undertook to review with the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives in Washington, a few weeks ago, upon the subject of free ships in our foreign commerce, you availed yourself of that opportunity to obtrude your opinions before the Congress Committee by a gratuitous assault upon one of the most important industries of your country in the following words, as reported by Gen. Negley, a member of the Committee:

"Other nations buy their goods of England; and we may as well do the same. We have enough of monopolists and a few men who live at the expense of others. It were better for us to pension off every man now engaged in the iron business in this country than to impose the duties we now do on that article."

In your letter to the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL you assert that "what you did say, and what you do say, is, that the present duty of nearly two cents per pound in the duty on copper from the rates published yesterday was also agreed on. Friction matches are put on the free list. Savings bank deposits, to the amount of $2,000, are exempt. Stamps on agreements and contracts are stricken out, and on agreements of bottomry, rental, etc., the exemption is increased to $500, and the additional stamp tax is levied for the amount of $500 instead of $200 as under the present law. With these modifications the bill is the same as that published yesterday.

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LONDON, April 12.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Dashone, member from Liverpool, asked whether the Government had sent or intended to send its counter case respecting the Alabama claims to the Geneva Board. Mr. Gladstone replied that the case had been prepared and dispatched to Geneva. Touching the contents of the document he would say there was nothing relative to the claims for indirect damages. A note accompanied the case explicitly declaring on the part of the Government for the purpose of reserving a right appertaining to the Queen in this arbitration, so that in future the Government would not be fettered by any act and thing contained in the case. Mr. Bernard, the American Minister, had been duly informed of the course taken, and notified Lord Granville that there was no objection to it on his part. The American counter case would be presented to the Geneva tribunal without prejudice to the rights of either party. Mr. Schenck had informed Lord Granville that the Government of the United States was desirous of clearly understanding the conditions under which the Government sent its counter case to Geneva. It was not admitted on its surface the justice of the American claims for indirect damages. Mr. Gladstone had no further reply, but again pronounced that the documents would be speedily forthcoming.

Earl Granville, in the House of Lords to-night, made replies in substance the same as those of Gladstone to the questions put by Lord Stanley. There had been taken, he said, to so frame the counter case and accompanying documents as to leave to the Arbitrators the fullest discretion in the administration, should the differences on the subject of indirect damages be decided.

Earl Russell thought the Government had failed to escape from the difficulties now surrounding the question, under any circumstances, to consent to consider an atom of the claims for indirect losses. Lord Russell then gave notice that on Thursday he should bring in a motion for an address to the Queen, praying that instructions be given that proceedings before the arbitrators at Geneva be suspended until the United States withdraw their claim for indirect losses.

The Duke of Richmond wanted to have an understanding so that there would be no possibility of the arbitrators at Geneva finding, by a majority vote, in the treaty. You entered your counter case, therefore we shall proceed to a decision."

Earl Granville suggested that whether the counter case was presented or not, the arbitrators might go on with the business of arbitration.

Lord Westbury wanted the jurisdiction of the Geneva tribunal determined.

Earl Granville reiterated that he had been careful to put the points so that England would not be compromised by the question of indirect claims, and that the United States government had signified its agreement to this understanding.

The Marquis of Salisbury regretted that the Government had abandoned the last chance of protesting against the exercise by the Geneva Board of jurisdiction over the indirect claims, because the arbitrators might award a lump sum without specifications.

The Duke of Somerset said the Government's course seriously imperiled the country's position. The Government should have refused to put the counter case until the claims for indirect damages were withdrawn. This, he declared, was the interpretation of the nation.

Lord Penzance gathered from what Earl Granville had said that the Government was free to withdraw from the arbitration if the reply of the American Government to the noble Lord's last note persisted in the determination to present indirect claims. This, Lord Penzance concluded, was sufficient. After remarks by Lord Chapman and Colonsay, discussion ceased.

In the House of Commons later in the evening, Sir Wilfred Lawson, member for Carlisle, moved an address to the Crown, praying that measures be taken for the withdrawal of Great Britain from any treaty binding her to interfere with other nations by war. After a protracted debate the motion was negatived by a vote of 196 to 21.

Mr. Cochrane, member from the Isle of Wight, denounced the International Society, and declared that the orders to burn Paris and massacre hostages held by the Commune emanated from the central body of the International, in London. He demanded that the government respect the representations of the Versailles powers; that England use the authority of the Internationals.

Mr. Eastwick, member from Perryn, also protested against allowing England to become the refuge of the political agitators of the world. He characterized the publications of the International Society as revolutionary and blasphemous, and declared them liable to suppression under the law.

Henry Fawcett, member for Brighton, defended the Society, and said its principles were also those of Penarty. It was designed to protect women and children in factories and destroy monopolies. Other members also defended the Internationals, which, it was charged, the International Society was allied.

The science of pisciculture is attracting marked attention in all quarters, at home and abroad, and it is gratifying to observe that the Legislature of our own State, just before its adjournment, passed an act establishing a Board of five Fishery Commissioners, composed of gentlemen who are practically familiar with the whole subject, one of whom is Mr. J. Mc. Creighton, of this city, who are to erect approved fishways in the Susquehanna, Juniata and Lehigh rivers, and otherwise to provide for the natural and artificial culture of the shad and other excellent fish with which the principal streams of the State abound. The Legislatures of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and some other States, some time ago passed measures of a similar character, and those States are to-day reaping rich rewards therefor. The governments of England, France, and other European countries are also devoting careful attention to the subject, which is everywhere beginning to be looked upon as an important part of the question of food supplies for the people. The Commission serves without compensation, and will be entitled to the gratitude of the people of the State if they succeed in their efforts to restock our streams with fish.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Statement for the Month of March.

DAILY PRODUCTION 16,527 BARRELS

The Titusville *Herald* of Saturday furnishes its monthly statement of production, development, etc., in the Pennsylvania oil regions, from which we make the following extracts:

THE PRODUCTION.

Our report for the past month shows a large decrease in the daily production. This is due both to the efforts to defeat the South Improvement Company, which were manifested in partially shutting down pumping wells, and also to the unusually severe weather affecting the wells materially. The number of wells completed during the month was much smaller than in February, so that there was nothing to offset the falling off of the production.

Parker's was the only district where there was any increase. Church Run fell off 175 barrels daily, and Colorado over 100. In the Hickory district the decrease reached 300 barrels per day. Down the river, north of Parker's, there was a general decrease, and in one tract near Foster farm it amounted to nearly 200 barrels. Lower Cherry Run shows over 150 barrels less than the daily production of the previous month, and there was also a considerable loss at East Sandy, Milton farm and Reno. The reports from Cherry Tree Run, Pithole, Dawson Run, Shamburg, Pleasantville, and from the farms in the vicinity of Petroleum Center, the Columbia, Blood and Tarr farms, all show a decrease of from five to ninety barrels. At Armstrong Run and Brady's Bend there was a falling of off about fifteen barrels.

The decrease in the production may be larger than has been generally expected, but a careful examination of the reports from the different farms and districts, and a fair estimate of the effect of the present stoppage of the bill for that purpose warrant our present figures.

The following table shows the production for March:

	Barrels.
Total shipment of crude for February, 1872, of barrels of 45 gallons each	261,692
Add to reduce to bbls of 43 gals each	12,311
Total shipment of bbls of 43 galls each	277,003
Stock on hand March 1st	806,548
Stock on hand April 1st	1,041,889
Add increase on April 1st	235,341
Total production during March	512,344
Average per day in March, 1872, for 31 days	16,527
Average per day in March, 1871	13,457
Daily increase March, 1872, over March, 1871	3,070

DEVELOPMENT.

By far the largest development was at Parker's Landing and vicinity—233 wells were drilling there, whilst 68 were reported from all other points. Dawson's Run shows 19 wells, which is the next largest number. Foster and Franklin report 12 each.

From the depressed state of the market and the large stock on hand, joined to the excitement of the oil region, there has been but little encouragement for the production of any new wells during the last sixty days, which accounts for a meager report on this point.

THE STOCK.

As was expected, there was a very large increase in stock during March. The shipments from all points were very light, bearing nearly the whole production to accumulate.

The total stock April 1st was 1,040,898 barrels, against 806,548 barrels on March 1st, showing an increase during the month of 235,450 barrels.

THE SHIPMENTS.

Since February, 1869, there has been no month in which the shipment has been as small as during the last month. The quantity of refined oil shipped was also very light, being only about 24,500 barrels. The total shipment of crude equivalent was 264,692 barrels of 45 gallons each. Of this 16,700 barrels went to Cleveland, and 10,000 barrels to Pittsburgh. The following were the shipments by pipelines from the oil region during March of crude equivalent of barrels of 45 gallons:

	Bbls.
To New York	135,671
To Cleveland	15,415
To Oil City	15,000
To Philadelphia	25,190
To Pittsburgh	39,508
To other points	32,209
Total bbls	264,692

THE "COURIER'S" STATEMENT.

The Titusville *Courier's* figures for the month give the daily average production as 16,924 barrels, as against 16,527 by the *Herald*. For February, total stock April 1st 1,041,889 barrels; number of wells being drilled, 208.

A STANDING MENACE.

The New York *Bulletin* characterizes the Standard Oil Company of Cleveland as a standing menace to the entire oil interest. It says:

The trade here regards the Standard Oil Company as simply taking the place of the Improvement Company, and as being ready at any moment to make the same attempt to control the trade that their progenitors did. There are rumors afloat regarding certain privileges extended to the company by the railroads, but they are not generally believed. The truth of these rumors, however, will be quickly decided by the ultimate disposal of the 20,000 barrels of oil which the company has purchased. The principal refineries of the Standard Company are at Cleveland, and thence the oil must be sent for refining. If oil can be sent to Cleveland by pipe line and brought all the way back to New York by rail to enter into competition with the products of the city refineries, the New York refiners have no possible question; but this has been proven an impossibility a long time ago, and if the Standard Oil Company should offer their oil upon the New York market at a price less than the New York refiners are able to sell it at, will prove that either they are willing to lose a dollar a barrel for the sake of controlling the market, or else that they have certain facilities in the transportation of freight that the entire trade does not enjoy. These circumstances are being watched closely by the oil men, and upon the result depends the future action of the trade.

OBITUARY.

Enoch L. Anderson.

[From the Titusville Herald.]

We referred yesterday to the dangerous illness of Mr. Enoch L. Anderson, father of George K. Anderson, Esq., of this city. We have to-day to chronicle the fatal termination of his illness, which occurred at three o'clock yesterday morning, at the residence of his son. The deceased was in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and was born in Cumberland county, Pa. He came of good Revolutionary stock. His father was a Captain in the army, and was one of five brothers who served in the Revolutionary war, or in Gen. Washington's army, as the saying was. The brothers of Enoch Anderson settled in Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, and in each State occupied social and national honors to a remarkable extent,

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, April 20 1872

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1872.

GEN. HARTRANFT's nomination is heartily indorsed by the Republican papers of the State, with some three or four exceptions, and these we expect to see coming into his support, as the only thing they can consistently do as supporters of GRANT.

THE friends of Captain MCCLELLAN, member of Congress *from the* Lawrence District, claim for him the *inside* track for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. This may be a sanguine estimate of chances, but it seems to be a fact that General Cass has a formidable competitor in MCCLELLAN. The convention will be held in the city of Reading on the 30th instant.

THERE will be a counter-blast to the SCHURZ-TRUMBULL-GREELEY meeting in New York tonight. The supporters of GRANT will come out on their strength, and it will be an altogether different affair from that on Friday night last, when a few dissatisfied Republicans did the talking and a crowd of Democrats the hurrahing. Senator WILSON will be one of the speakers, and his reply to TRUMBULL's attack on the administration.

THE Chicago *Times*, the Democratic organ of the Northwest, vigorously protests against the programme which has been arranged for the Cincinnati Convention. To the scheme for disbanding the Democratic party it will never consent; and it tells the leaders who have arranged it, that it will not work. Let us hear from the Philadelphia Ledger on the subject. Is it for a Republican or Democrat for President? The question is a reasonable one, certainly.

WHEN a Republican, nominated at Cincinnati, becomes the Democratic Presidential candidate, hundreds and thousands of the better class of Democrats will declare for GRANT. When it comes to choosing between Republicans, they will exercise the right freely. The Chicago *Tribune* already perceives this, and does not hesitate to say that it expects to see the voters "all mixed up." This evidently is a contingency which has not been generally considered by the engineers of the Cincinnati movement.

THE action of the House of Representatives virtually refusing to supply the means for putting General GRANT's Civil Service Reform policy in operation, while persistently refusing to extinguish the Income tax, is well calculated to try the patience of the country. Prominent in opposition to Civil Service Reform are Republicans who aspire to be champions of General GRANT, and whose eulogies on him are equaled only by the contempt they manifest for one of his principal measures—a measure demanded by the country, and by the terms of which the Democratic party are drifting just now. How does it reach the idea of supporting a Republican as President, and what is then to think of the idea of allowing the party to be dictated to by GREELEY, TRUMBULL, etc., etc. For it is to this complexion that matters are rapidly turning. It was not a month ago that the *Post* expressed the greatest confidence of electing a Democratic President, and was anxious to have the ball open. The Democratic leaders have determined that there shall be no Democratic candidate, and agreed to turn the party in for a Republican nominated by the Republicans. It is merely want to know what the *Post* thinks of it.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the pioneer of the anti-slavery movement, who rocked WENDELL PHILLIPS in the abolition cradle, and braved the fury of pro-slavery mobs in Boston long before the fidelity of SUMNER or GREELEY was ever heard of, has come out squarely in opposition to the Cincinnati movement and in favor of the renomination of GRANT. Such a blessing as Garrison's approval is a comprehensive and statesmanlike review of the political situation with the declaration that in his opinion no other candidate can be brought forward with any hope of success, "if true to the cause of liberty and equal rights," comparable to the present Executive; and that his re-election, which he considers certain, will be indubitable proof that the nation is still immovable in its purpose and invincible in its integrity. And he speaks for the old guard.

AN American, who has resided in England for a number of years, where he is somewhat prominently known as an author and publicist, during a writes to a leading journal in this country the continent of Europe which took him through various important cities and capitals, and brought him into contact with many eminent men of different nationalities, including a considerable number of his own countrymen, and that, in the matter of consequential Alabama claims their judgment was unanimously against us. He says the impression our "case" has made on them is solely due to the American statesmanship; that it is generally thought there is a touch of "greed" about it, and that the opinion seems to be spreading that justice and common sense are by no means monopolized by the Republic of the Great West. The writer being himself a firm believer in the abstract justice of the principle underlying our demand for indirect damages, gives his testimony concerning this matter greater importance than it would otherwise possess.

GUSTAVE COURBET is a somewhat distinguished French painter, who made himself conspicuous as one of the leaders of the Commune and was tried for his conduct. The Court was satisfied that COURBET was so wrongheaded as to be hardly responsible for his military acts. It also appeared that he had acted not only with humanity and decency, but had merited well of the country by his alertness and activity in preventing harm to the various works of art which were exposed to peril. He was therefore but slightly punished. However, having lately been guilty of publishing in an annual exposition of this year, the pictures have both been rejected on the ground that COURBET's "public conduct has been such as to render him unworthy of competing with honorable men." The distinction is, no doubt, just, and it generally and sternly made by public opinion, might answer an excellent purpose. At the same time it is true that the fame of works, whether of art or literature, is quite independent upon any such considerations as prompted the rejection of COURBET's pictures.

NOW THAT it is as good as settled that the Democratic Presidential candidate is going to be a Democrat, and that the Republican convention, wherein Mr. GREELEY will be the master of ceremonies, old line Democrats are *beginning* to counsel among themselves what they will do about it. Already are there significant signs of a decided indisposition on the part of very many, we might say a large majority, to be bound by such action. If they must vote for a Republican, say they, we will make our own selection; and it is entirely certain that many will prefer to do so. It may be safely said that the following, which is the concluding portion of an editorial article in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, expresses the sentiments of the great body of the Democrats in Western Pennsylvania. Does it not, Mr. *Post?*

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> IF it is not impertinent we would like to ask the Pittsburgh *Post* what it thinks of the Cincinnati programme, and of the way things generally in the Democratic party are drifting just now. How does it relish the idea of supporting a Republican as President, and what is then to think of the idea of allowing the party to be dictated to by GREELEY, TRUMBULL, etc., etc. For it is to this complexion that matters are rapidly turning. It was not a month ago that the *Post* expressed the greatest confidence of electing a Democratic President, and was anxious to have the ball open. The Democratic leaders have determined that there shall be no Democratic candidate, and agreed to turn the party in for a Republican nominated by the Republicans. It merely want to know what the *Post* thinks of it.

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THE Chicago *Tribune* is for Senator TRUMBULL as most worthy to receive the Cincinnati nomination, and declares that early that everybody, or so nearly everybody that the others won't amount to much, is going to Cincinnati, "greeting LYMAN TRUMBULL as their champion and their guide in the great battle in 1872." When Mr. TRUMBULL becomes the candidate of the Reformers, it will be the New York *Tribune's* time to declare what is the opinion of him now. We know what it was in 1868, at the close of the impeachment trial. We quote the following specimens:

> "No Senator has been more earnest than Mr. TRUMBULL in his discrimination of the President's crime, or more consistent in his votes against his policy. These votes were given under the sanction of an oath. That oath is no less binding than the one which makes him a member of the Court of Impeachment. If Mr. TRUMBULL now thinks that President JOHNSON has been guilty of no crime, then we are to understand that his course for the last three years has been that of a heedless partisan. To vote against President JOHNSON on every question of policy under the sanction of his oath as Senator, and then to vote to acquit him of every wrong, is a very serious proceeding. We do not know what the legal definition of such a course would be, but to us it looks like what the lawyers would definite as perjury."
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> "A word now of Senator TRUMBULL. He never gave his Republican colleagues a hint of his hostility to impeachment up to the moment of his unmasking on Monday of this week. . . . We are assured that his Democratic son had quietly mastered through third parties, by which he expects to win \$5,000 by his father's resistance to impeachment. In short, there be more traitors nesting in its bosom *than* Republican Party's is it too much to ask them to come to the light."

GEN. GRANT AND HIS OPPONENTS.

In recent political developments we confess ourselves quite unable to perceive any signs sufficient to justify anxiety on the part of the supporters of the Administration, or confidence on the part of its impugners. The enlightened common sense of the American people is the tribunal to which each of the parties in the controversy makes its appeal, and whatever may be the faults or deficiencies of the court, we do not believe that, with time and opportunity for inquiry and reflection, it is going to withdraw its trust from General GRANT on account of any reasons which it is in the power of his opponents to allege. Nothing is better understood than that General GRANT neither sought for nor desired the high office to which the people elected him. In the enjoyment of transcendent fame at home and abroad, regarded with affectionate admiration by his countrymen, whose liberality had provided him with a private fortune more than equal to his modest wants, he also held a place of high command suited to his tastes and qualifications, and with the duties of which he was familiar. As regards either pecuniary income or social importance it is not possible to believe that the position of President of the United States, especially in view of its immense responsibilities and hazards, seemed to him a place to be coveted. In fact, to accept the nomination and expose himself to the ordeal of an election, to be followed by the laborious and harrassing years of life in the White House, was in him an act of generous and purely patriotic self-immolation; an act parallel to that of WASHINGTON, when, in response to JEFFERSON's earnest representation that his re-election to the onerous position which he had filled for one term was essential to the safety of the Republic, he said, "with the simplicity of a great, and with the self-denial of a good man:" "If you believe my retention of power necessary, I will consent."

Certainly we do not refer to General GRANT's sacrifice in accepting the office as a reason why he should be re-elected for a second term. Such reasoning would be puerile. But the fact is remembered by the people among the many services of the man whom they delight to honor. The act enters into their estimate of his character, and has a fitting place among the grounds of their gratitude for what he has done for them; and surely it is not forgotten among the reasons which forbid them on futile or insufficient motives to slight or dishonor the man to whom they owe so much. It may be, we may admit, better to limit the tenure of the Presidential office to a single term. Strong arguments in favor of the change are easily found, and the statesmen who remodeled our National Constitution for the benefit of the late Confederacy gave their patriotic sanction to the improvement. But with us the President is still re-eligible, and in recollection of familiar historical precedents, the refusal to re-elect is unquestionably the most decisive and unmitigated condemnation of his administration. This is, no doubt, keenly felt by General GRANT, and if he were either above or below the feeling, he would be unworthy of the popular confidence and admiration. The people, therefore, acknowledge that in honor, justice and good feeling General GRANT is entitled to re-election, unless he happens in some way or other to have forfeited his claim upon them for such an indorsement of his character and services as their action implies. The charge of forfeiture must also be clearly and conclusively made out. Intelligent people well know that the office is one which imposes very complicated and difficult duties upon him who fills it, and that in the discharge of them offenses must needs arise. Why, the mere thought of the perils environing him is enough to make even a man of nerve suffer a sympathetic shiver. For the President to breathe is to make enemies, and from the nature of the applications and temptations to which he is subjected, from the very aspect, his enemies are not the weak and the obscure, but powerful and intellectually gifted men, whose anger may soon be felt in every nook and corner of the land. True, he makes friends as well as enemies; but Archbishop FRENCH was not the first to point out how much more potent and effective is the spirit of evil than is the spirit of good in this wicked world. The Italian proverb says: "If thou hast fifty friends, they are too few; if thou hast one enemy, it is too many." When a personal enemy is able to clothe himself in the raiment of public spirit and useful reform, his panoply may impart to his malignity all the energy of a virtue, and he wages his warfare with extraordinary advantages.

We do not, however, mean to say or insinuate that all Republicans hostile to General GRANT's re-election are influenced by personal animosity. Any allegation of the kind would cover a multitude of honest and worthy men in the land, who have honestly come to the conclusion that the interests of the country require a change of administration. But nothing can be more evident than that this anti-GRANT or "up to Cincinnati movement" has originated with a comparatively small number of discontented leaders, and has no deep-running and wide-reaching roots in the popular heart. The great Republican party manifestly still retains its confidence in its great chief, and while recognizing and admitting the mistakes which he believes that he and his associates have upon the whole carried out its policy as well as could have been reasonably expected. Look at the meeting of last Friday evening in New York and at the speeches there delivered by Senators TRUMBULL and SCHURZ. Whoever happens to know something of the population of the metropolis must have noticed that in the long list of officers of the meeting the people of the city were not represented. Respectable names, doubtless, but an undue proportion of strange and unfamiliar vocables! Then as to the speeches, it is fair to assume that in them the cause of the opposition was presented as clearly and powerfully as it could have been by any of its adherents. Senator TRUMBULL is surely a very able as well as an honest man, and yet we suppose that to most candid and well informed Republican readers of his speech the arraignment of the Administration therein made seemed but a tissue of unsupported or obstructive. Indeed, much of it if issuing from a less learned and less commanding mouth than TRUMBULL's, would seem frivolous and inconsequential if viewed as criticism of General GRANT. These epithets certainly belong to those remarks touching the President's military household, etc. Much of the rest of the speech is quite legitimate criticism of the Republican party, and does not particularly affect the Administration, but it is mainly occupied with declaring received either the express or silent approval of the party throughout the country. Many of the Senator's reproaches are surely well worthy of being heeded in the future action of the party.

SENATOR SCHURZ's speech is a masterly specimen of exposition and invective; but how impressive to a sympathetic hearer or reader, it is hardly destined to exert much influence on the popular thought. The truth is that one feels when reading it that Senator SCHURZ *could* make quite as effective a speech on the other side of the subject, or even on the same side, though the conduct of the Administration had been immaculate. The Senator is a great rhetorician as well as a great logician, and his ideal of political purity and administrative perfection is so lofty that, like the old gentleman about whom GOETHE writes in his memoirs, he would probably find some things open to objection in the administration of Paradise. The effect of the Senator's speech as an assault on the Administration is also much weakened by the evident intensity of his personal dislike of its chief—a disclosure which even the orator's admirers must deplore. Help interpreting, however unjustly, as furnishing a partial explanation of the vehemence of his opposition.

THE REFORMERS AND COMMON SENSE.

Many of the arguments or appeals by which the so-called reformers seek to justify their secession and to enlist popular sympathy, indicate an astonishing degree of faith in the ignorance or thoughtlessness of the people. Their confidence in this direction may be fairly described as quite Democratic, and may well command the admiration of the most illustrious survivors of those eminent political leaders whom the Democracy so long delighted to honor. Though the appropriation and mastery of their tactics is perhaps regarded with some jealousy, the feeling is more than counteracted by the purpose to which they are applied, the distraction and overthrow of the party whose ascendancy keeps the Democracy in a state of weakness and obscurity. What more manifest appeal to popular ignorance or want of thought was ever made than the Reformers' jeremiads concerning the perils of party spirit, or their declamations about the degradation of submission to the party whip? Not that we mean to maintain that there is no political danger in party spirit, or that there is no degradation in undue subservience to party discipline. But if we would avoid practical absurdities we must discriminate. In a republic like ours parties are inevitable, and they are also essential to the highest welfare of the country. The state of absolute unanimity and consequent tranquility of which some theorists dream is a political and social condition which has never existed in any actual State, and to find an account of the causes and results of such a condition we must resort to one or other of those imaginary commonwealths with the constitution of which several poetical speculators have amused themselves. Under a government of freemen there will be differences of opinion concerning its policy and administration, and such differences necessarily give rise to parties. In the watch kept up by the parties over each other largely consists the safety of the people, and by the struggle and conflict of the parties, honestly and sincerely carried on, a just equilibrium is maintained between those opposing tendencies which antagonistic parties usually represent. Without parties in the republic there would undoubtedly be general stagnation, and instead of progress there would be retrogression. Hence the project of the Reformers to call into existence a single great organization based on certain dislikes held in common by the members of each of the existing parties, and arrayed against their obtrusive and objectionable peculiarities, is simply chimerical. They are not Democrats and have no thought of becoming Democrats, but they call on patriotic Democrats to unite with them in the great land enterprise. While claiming, most of them, to be Republicans, they denounce the Republican party as deeply infected with certain corruptions which render it unworthy of the confidence of the people, whom they summon to join their ranks for the deliverance of the nation. In the form of great principles vital to the welfare of the country, they have nothing which they can claim as their own upon which to found their proposed organization except certain negations. They do not believe in political corruption, and they reject the authority of the party whip. These two negative principles seem to be the massive foundations of the gigantic superstructure which they propose to erect, and in which all virtuous citizens are expected to take lodgings. No doubt the virtuous citizens are everywhere fully in sympathy with them in abhorring corruption and in disliking the particular instrument of flagellation which seems to them so odious. But virtuous citizens, who happen also to have their wits about them, know perfectly well that there can be no party without leaders or without the recognition of the right of leaders to lead. To the successful operation of a party general plans are essential, and to secure harmony and efficiency in carrying them out, discipline is indispensable. While admitting the danger that conscience and principle may be sometimes sacrificed in deference to the obligations of party, sensible citizens are also well aware that there are men who, under the pangs of hope deferred, or of disappointed expectations, readily find party discipline irksome, irrespective of peril to conscience. The masses, attentive to their own affairs, and careful, besides, only for the general welfare, are unable to sympathize with the pains which prompt revolt, from a control which seems to them, on the whole, beneficent and necessary.

If there were not many corruptions in the Republican party such purity would be simply impracticable. But we do not know that if another party took the place of the Republican in the government of the country, it too would speedily be open to complaint and condemnation on the score of corruptions. It might, and in all probability would soon develope features more fearful than political corruption, a policy under the application of which some of the great results for which the nation lately sacrificed its blood and treasure might be in part neutralized or destroyed, and the ghost of the slain rendered vindictive. The Republican party still has considerable work to do. For the sake of any shortcomings or transgressions that can be truly charged upon the party or its chief to deprive them of power while their work remains incomplete would be an act of supreme folly. To follow the summons of the so-called reformers would be to imitate the boy who threw away his fine apple because from signs at the surface he supposed it to be rotten at the center.

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

The eloquent Gen. LESLIE COMBS used to say Give me a starting point in a man's character and I will run him out as accurately as a surveyor can run out a piece of land. Let us consider in this way our candidate who is altogether independent of ring influences.

The Harrisburg *Democrat* coincides in this view, and says:

> "The Democrats of the northwest have no particular preference—neither have we indulged in 'wholesale abuse' of any candidate. The Democrats have been very well satisfiable to Gen. Cass, but since his name has became associated with the Improvement Company monopolies, we think he is not as available as other gentlemen whose names have been mentioned."

The State Convention and the Hon. Francis Jordan.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

At a convention where so many things are done in so short a time it is quite easy sometimes injustice done. The reflection attempted to be cast on Mr. Jordan, in one or two newspapers, has been decided to allow the use of his name for Governor in the recent convention, is as ridiculous as it is unjust. When it was made to appear by the meeting of Hartranft delegates between one and two and eighty of the delegates could be relied on to nominate him for Governor, his selection on the first ballot was assured. Colonel Jordan declined

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Geneva Arbitration Tribunal Meeting—Arbitrators Not Present.

GENEVA, April 15, Evening.—The sitting of the tribunal for the settlement of the Alabama claims opened at 9:30 this morning and terminated. The statement that Count Sclopis presided was incorrect. None of five arbitrators were present. Great Britain and the United States were only represented, the former by Lord Tenterden and Messrs. Taylor and Bernard, and the latter by J. Bancroft Davis, Caleb Cushing and Charles C. Beaman. The official proceedings were confined to the delivery of documents to the secretary of the tribunal who will transmit them to the arbitrators.

England Protests Against Claims for Indirect Damages.

LONDON, April 15.—In the House of Commons to-night, Gladstone, in reply to inquiries from Disraeli and others, again assured members that the note accompanying the British counter case protested against the jurisdiction of the arbitrators at Geneva over claims for indirect damages. Gladstone promised to lay the documents before the House to-morrow.

The Lord Chancellor introduced in the House of Lords to-night a bill creating a Supreme Court of Appeals, the Judges of which are to receive a salary of £6,000 each.

The France-German Diplomatic Difference.

LONDON, April 16.—The following statement is the authority for the reported differences between France and Germany, mentioned yesterday. The London *Telegraph* of the 15th inst says: "We regret to learn of the relations between France and Germany, the critical condition whereof, made known through these columns, is causing the greatest anxiety to those by whom it is best appreciated." The *Telegraph* further expresses the belief that it is only a question of discretion at Paris and Berlin that grave complications may be averted. The foregoing was based upon the statements of Paris and Berlin correspondents. These correspondents say that Germany distrusts France, and is displeased at the armament and military organization which the Thiers Government is carrying forward; that Bismarck is about to protest against this, and will declare the necessity for the action of Germany in reoccupying the recently evacuated territory. The *Telegraph* also asserts that the speech of Thiers at the adjournment of the Assembly created a grave impression at Berlin. It has been hinted that the telegraph is in some ways in the interest of the German Chancellor, and there is besides an impression that this story is fabricated for ulterior purposes.

Marriage of the Marquis of Bute.

The marriage of the Marquis of Bute to a daughter of Lord Howard took place this morning at the Roman Catholic Oratory at Brompton. The ceremonies were witnessed by a great crowd. The Baroness Burdett Coutts, the Duchess of Argyle, Baron Rothschild, the Duke of Norfolk, and many other noble personages, were presented to the newly married couple. Among the many presents sent to the bride was a set of cameo brooches from the Pope.

Shoemaker Murders His Family.

A shoemaker named Nicholas, who resided with his family at Malda Hill, in the suburbs of London, last night murdered all his children four in number, and then committed suicide. It is not known what prompted the man to commit this terrible act, though it is believed he was insane.

Text of England's Protest Against the Jurisdiction of the Geneva Arbitrators.

LONDON, April 16.—The following note accompanied the counter case delivered to the Board of Arbitrators at Geneva yesterday, on behalf of Great Britain: "The undersigned is instructed by by Her Majesty's government to say that while presenting their counter case, under the special reservation hereinafter mentioned, they find it incumbent on them to inform the arbitrators that a misunderstanding has unfortunately arisen between Great Britain and the United States touching the nature and extent of the claims referred to in the Treaty of Washington. The misunderstanding relates to claims for indirect losses, under three heads: First, loss in the transfer of American shipping to the British flag; Second, loss from enhanced insurance; Third, loss from promotion of the war. The claims for such indirect losses is not admitted by Her Majesty's Government to be within the scope and intention or the arbitration. Her Majesty's government have therefore, in correspondence with the government of the United States in relation thereto. That correspondence has not been brought to a final issue. Her Majesty's government desire that the arbitrators shall proceed with reference to the claims for direct loss. They have thought it proper, meantime, to present a counter case, which is strictly confined to direct claims, in the hope that the unfortunate misunderstanding may be removed. Her Majesty's government' hereby expressly and formally modify the arbitrators that this counter case is presented without prejudice to the position assumed by Her Majesty's government in the correspondence above referred to, has been made and under express reservation of all Her Majesty's rights, in the event of a difference continuing to exist between the parties. If necessary, further communication will be made to the arbitrators." (Signed) "TENTERDEN."

A special dispatch from Geneva to the *Daily News* says: "It is feared that the protest against the jurisdiction of the arbitrators at Geneva over American claims for indirect damages, which accompanies the British counter case may prevent the settling of the dispute between England and America, arising under those claims."

The Insurrection in Spain Ended.

MADRID, April 16.—The bands of Carlists that have been agitating the country for the past few days have all disappeared, with the exception of one in the province of Barcelona, which has offered to surrender to the government. It is represented that no attention whatever was paid by the country people to the movements of bands, al hough large sums of money were spent to secure their sympathy.

Espartero, Caldo, Montalvin and Alverez have been elected as Ministerialists to the Senate, or upper branch of the Cortes, from the city of Madrid. Rios, Rivero and Figuerola were defeated here. Olozaga is elected to the Senate from Logrono. The elections resulted in the success of the Ministerialists in twenty-two out of twenty-five provinces. As far as is known the ministry have one hundred and thirteen and the opposition thirty-nine Senators.

Great Britain's Counter Case.

LONDON, April 17.—The counter case presented at Geneva on behalf of the British Government, and which was laid before the House of Lords last night, is printed this evening. It concludes with a description of the position of the neutrals under the views presented in the case of the American Government, which it says, would render their situation one of perpetual and unremitting anxiety, surrounded by dangers and harassed by a crowd of new obligations which nothing but the sharpest vigilance could satisfy, whilst the lapse of even subordinate officer would be visited with envy penalties. Private documents would be subjected to minute inquisition and incessant supervision; individuals would be tracked by spies and informers; the trade of belligerents would be diverted, and the hostility of the country guarded with impossible precaution.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, April 17.—The Court of the Queen's bench to-day granted, upon motion of Serjeant Ballantine, a rule requiring the Attorney-General Sir John Duke Coleridge, to show why the claimant of the Tichborne estates has not been admitted to bail.

The Question of Consequential Damages—Reply to Granville's Second Note.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A Washington dispatch says that the reply to Earl Granville's second note is ready to go out by Wednesday's mail. It will not be made public, the Secretary deeming it inexpedient to do so. It is conceded that one side or the other must recede within the next two months, and Reverdy Johnson is given as authority for the statement that the President regrets that he claim for consequential damages was put in our case. As to the publicity of the present aspect of the matter, the State Department will not commit itself further than to declare that the Secretary is satisfied with the position in which the present dispatch leaves our side of the question. Our government is anxious to prevent any inquiry on the part of Congress on the subject, although all the essential facts in the counter case of the United States presented to Geneva were settled by telegraph. Secretary Fish has not yet received a copy, and he declines to withhold even the position, preferring to let them reach the press from the other side, and then watch the fluctuation of public sentiment thereon.

Secretary Fish, it is said, has recently come into possession of important documents showing the intrigues of England in favor of the Southern Confederacy.

News by Mail.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Files of London papers at hand have the following: Thiers, in the course of a conversation with a leading commercial man, stated that he would still, when the Assembly met, insist upon a duty on raw material, and oppose obligatory service in the army. This policy will place him in direct opposition to the Commissions on budget and Army Organization.

The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at Liverpool on the subject of religious education, contended that the unsectarian principle was impracticable. He admitted that the Government had done their best in the way of giving facilities to all parties, but expressed doubt as to whether the education act would be maintained, and complained the school boards had not worked as well as might have been expected.

Winthrop W. Ketcham.

[From the Reading Times and Dispatch.]

Winthrop W. Ketcham will be gratefully remembered by the Republican party for his readiness in accepting, unsolicited as he did, a place as Orator for the Gubernatorial nomination, and his readiness to do battle for the success of the candidate. He is a man, every inch of him the most sterling character and unspotted reputation, and of great breadth of mind—an honor to his State, and a gentleman who could adorn any position within the gift of a party. On his endorsement of the action of the late Republican State Convention, he has shown a good deal more sense than have some of his partisans. His example is worthy of imitation, and his party fealty deserving of appropriate reward.

COUNTY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee Nominating Conventions to be Held May 28th.

An adjourned meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee was held Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, at the Lincoln club rooms.

In the absence of the Chairman, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Major Russell Errett was called to preside. Messrs. H. M. Long and Thos. H. Phelps, Secretaries.

Major Errett stated that the object of the meeting was to fix the time for holding the next county conventions.

Thos. S. Bigelow, Esq., offered a resolution providing that six conventions be held—1st. Legislative and Congressional. 2d. Judicial and Constitutional convention. 3d. Sheriff. 4th. Clerks of the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court, the Recorder and Register. 6th. Commissioner and Director of the Poor. Also, that the primary meetings be held on Saturday, June 8th, and the conventions on Tuesday, June 11th.

Mr. John A. Myler thought the time was not well chosen, as the Philadelphia Convention would meet on the 8th, and those in attendance at the convention would scarcely be back in time to attend the primaries. Several other delegates objected to the time named.

Major Errett suggested that Convention No. 1 be called to nominate Delegates to the Constitutional Convention and candidates for Judges of the Common Pleas; and No. 2 to nominate Congressional and Legislative candidates. This amendment was accepted by Mr. Bigelow.

Mr. J. Gilmore noted that the primary meetings be held on Saturday, May 25th, and the conventions on Tuesday, May 28th. He offered this amendment, because the season for farmers was very late, and the country people would be much busier in the middle of June than two weeks earlier.

Mr. George V. McKee favored an earlier day than the 11th of June, as did also Major Errett.

After some further discussion, Mr. Bigelow accepted Dr. Gilmore's amendment, and the report as amended was finally adopted unanimously.

Dr. Gilmore moved the appointment of a committee of three to procure places for holding the conventions, adopted, and Messrs. W. Gilmore, John H. Stewart and J. M. Shafer were appointed.

It was suggested that there were five court rooms which could be had, and the sixth convention could meet in the Common Council chamber.

Colonel Stewart moved that one delegate to each convention be chosen from each election district in the county. Agreed to.

The hours for holding the primary meetings were then fixed—in the wards and boroughs, from three o'clock in the afternoon from four to seven—the voting in the cities and boroughs to be by ballot, and in the townships either by ballot or by marking, as the voters might determine.

Mr. George T. Oliver moved that the Presidents of the six conventions be authorized to appoint a County Executive Committee for the ensuing year. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Long, seconded by Col. Stewart, it was recommended that no Committee on Resolutions be raised by the Conventions, but that they be requested to adopt the platform of the late State Convention.

Several delegates suggested that such a recommendation would not be binding on the Conventions, which would be explained by the movers that it was only intended as an expression of the sense of the Committee, which the conventions might adopt or not, as they saw fit.

The meeting then adjourned.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Woman Residing in East Liberty Cuts Her Throat—The Wound Probably Fatal.

On Friday night, about nine o'clock, Mrs. Weiss, wife of Peter Weiss, a butcher, residing in East Liberty, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. Her husband, who was in an adjoining room, heard an unusual noise, and he rushed into the room to see what was the matter, when a ghastly sight presented itself. His wife was lying in the bed with a terrible gash in her throat, and also a stab on the back of the neck. Dr. Perchment was immediately summoned, who dressed her injuries, but entertained very little hopes for her recovery.

Deputy Mayor Phillips was also summoned, and when he made the unfortunate woman who had committed the deed, she answered that she had done it herself, as she was tired of life. She had, however, told another party that her husband had inflicted the injuries. He was arrested on suspicion, but after a hearing on Saturday afternoon was discharged, as the evidence elicited showed conclusively that the injuries were self-inflicted. The unfortunate woman is about forty years of age, and had one child. She had frequently threatened to terminate her existence, but was only deterred from so doing on account of the child. There was no difficulty, as was rumored, between her and her husband, and which might have induced her to commit the deed.

As no hopes are entertained of her recovery, the Deputy Mayor took her deposition on Saturday afternoon as follows:

City of Pittsburgh, ss.—Personally appeared before me the subscriber, Moses Phillips, one of the Aldermen of the said district, Theresa Weis, who being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that being of sound mind and knowing the impartability of an oath, doth make this, as I believe my last statement respecting this terrible calamity which has befallen me, and I further state that I have been living happily with my right hand, cutting first right and then left; from I reached home and cut the throat, which, making the wounds back of my neck. And further deponent saith not. Sworn, &c., &c.

As is the hour last night Mrs. Weiss was still living, but was sinking fast.

THE RESERVOIRS.

The Prices Fixed Upon the Land by the Viewers.

Messrs. T. H. Nevin, Jacob Covode and John McKelvy, the viewers appointed to appraise the property of James McCully and others, as petitioned for by the City Councils, concluded their labors yesterday, and their report was filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions, by Major Slagle, City Attorney. The following is a summary of the report:

James McCully, 50 acres	$225,000 00
Larissa Herron, 10 acres 65-100	20,000 00
Wm. A. Herron, 3 acres 41-100	20,000 00
Jasper Ney and G. B. Seeds, 4 acres and 462-1000	6,856 50
Pittsburgh Brewing Co., 1 acre 83-100	1,983 00
C. B. Seely, 708-1,000 of an acre	1,996 50
Total	$334,236 00

The McCully property, it will be seen, was valued, with the improvements, at $4,500 per acre, and the Mrs. Herron property at about $6,000 an acre. The property of Wm A. Herron was valued higher on account of the building thereon.

The report will remain on file for ten days, during which any party dissatisfied with the award can file exceptions, which in the case of Mrs. Herron's claims are filed, the report will be confirmed absolutely, after which the city can pay the purchase money to the owners, or pay it into Court, and take possession of the property.

List of Patents.

The following patents were issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of Pennsylvania, for the week ending April 9, 1872:

Steam Water Elevator—Eli Reese, Mahonoy City.

Combined Corn Sheller and Straw Cutter—J. P. Smith, Schuylkill Haven.

Railway Rail—George W. N. Yost, Corry.

Nutmeg Grater—H. J. Amerling, Erie.

Seed Sower—Thomas Bell, Beech Haven.

Medical Compound for Treating Diseases in Horses—Pierson Cope, Perrypoint.

Compressible Valve—Edward Bonne, Pittsburgh.

Alloy of Copper for Bearing—Chas. J. A. Dick, Pittsburgh.

Thrashing Machine Reel—Hugh Hanna, Pittsburgh.

Walking Planter—Geo. W. Heath, Burlington.

Earth Closet—Benjamin L. Kent, Coatesville.

Ash Sifter—David D. Miller, Woodbury.

Cutter Head—Edwin A. Rowley, Williamsport.

Wagon Standard Support—George Sliber, Crogan station.

Machine for Making Spikes—James H. Swett, Pittsburgh.

Relief Valve for Air-brake Cylinders—Thos. W. Welch, Pittsburgh.

Spittoon—Jerome W. Welmore, Erie.

TRADE MARK.

Muley Saw Hangings—Wm. S. Colwell, Allegheny.

Medicine—Cochran Fleming, Sewickley.

Mr. Cramer, the United States Minister to Denmark.

MR. C. H. Wolff, a gentleman of high standing in Cincinnati, ably defends Mr. Cramer, United States Minister to Denmark, who has been the subject of much unfavorable remark. All this he declares is the result of a conspiracy to prejudice Gen. Grant abroad. After giving a very favorable sketch of Mr. Cramer's life, Mr. Wolff introduces a letter dated Copenhagen, March, 23, 1872, as follows:

"United States Minister Cramer never said or read a word about the Catacazy affair to the Russian Minister here. The German Minister distinctly denies that such proceeding ever occurred at his house at dinner, as has been reported and circulated. Nor has the Russian government ever sent a 'circular note' to the Berlin government on the subject. These are all unfounded and malicious lies, invented and 'gotten up' for the purpose of injury to both the President and Minister Cramer, intending thereby to affect the Catacazy question and request for his recall. Neither is there any truth as to the report of the dissatisfaction of the Danish government with Mr. Cramer. The Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs at a recent reception handed it as a falsehood. The United States Minister associates with the best people, never has been seen or heard of in improper place, and his habits are the very best. On public occasions, parties, receptions, etc., all honor is paid him and Mrs. Cramer, and their dress is tasteful and in perfect harmony with their means and station. Both are discreet and silent on all public and international affairs."

Mysterious Disappearance of a Philadelphia Cattle Dealer.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Tuesday.]

About a week ago a Philadelphian named Bachman, one of the firm of Uhlman & Bachman, cattle dealers in that city, arrived in Cincinnati for the purpose, as he alleged, of buying 1,200 cattle. He stopped at the Brigston House, and during several days last week was engaged in the business that brought him here. About noon on Sunday he left his hotel, saying that he would go down town, but would be back by four o'clock. He failed to return, however, and since that time nothing has been heard of him, although diligent inquiries have been made concerning his whereabouts. It is feared that he has been foully dealt with, as it is known that he was in the habit of carrying large sums of money on his person. Telegraphic messages have been sent to Philadelphia concerning him, but nothing further of him is known there except that he started West for the purpose he alleged upon his arrival in this city.

A LETTER from Lima, Peru, says: "I have seen not a few wretched old duennas, part Indian, part negro and part Spaniard, as ugly as night, with only a single long cotton garment and an old poncho for a dress, who had the poncho clasped by a diamond brooch that the Queen of England would not disdain to wear. The sole ambition of the Lima lady, then, seems to be to outshine her neighbors in numbers and innumerable little jealousies arise from these attempts at display. The fair Limanian may be successful in all her little intrigues of State and of society—in which, indeed, she truly delights—and may revel in the most luxurious silks, satins and velvet; but poor indeed she considers herself, no matter what treasures she possesses, if she does not number among her valuables a casket of the rarest gems. Honor, poverty, famine—in fact, utter destruction—are nothing compared with the deprivation of brilliant baubles."

THE Boston *Traveller* expresses the opinion that "the internal politics of the Keystone State are little understood outside of its borders, and we sometimes suspect that her own good people do not quite understand the influences that make and unmake her party leaders."

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 17, 1872.

The demand for money, while still active to an almost unprecedented extent for this season of the year, does not seem to manifest much of an increase, most of the borrowers apparently having supplied their immediate wants, even at the high prices asked by the financial autocrats, and prospects of a speedy reaction appear to loom up in the future, although thus far the sign appears to be no larger than "the cloud the size of a man's hand."

—Speculative inquiries are almost unheard of, the workers of that particular species of iniquity preferring, as a usual thing, to create out of a money market naturally easy an artificial stringency of their own inception and incubation, and such a course the legitimate demand puts almost out of the question.

—In view of the approaching dividends of many of the banks the prices of most of their stocks have gone up to a figure beyond their intrinsic value, as the general rule is that, after dividends, stocks do not usually fall to an extent correspondent with the deduction which the dividend would naturally make.

The mania for new banks seems to be still in the minds of the people, for one or two new projects have been initiated since the first of the month. These are as yet in such a crude state, however, that we prefer awaiting further developments before particularizing. That part of Smithfield street near Liberty is spoken of as a favorable location for one of the new institutions, as it presents one of the few populous localities not yet inhabited by financial concerns past its power of supporting.

The Odd Fellows Savings Bank will open to the public for business on Monday of next week, with, we are informed, very flattering auspices.

The iron interests are more actively represented in the borrowing circles just now than other classes of our business, with perhaps, however, the exception of the grocers. These latter, however, have somewhat the advantage, as their paper is being, to a large extent, carried for short times by the Eastern houses from whom they make their heavy purchases. With the iron men, however, the case is different, as they buy principally through brokers here at home, who endeavor to realize on the paper forthwith and forward the proceeds to their principals.

All are looking for a large and remunerative business in their respective lines during the coming season.

The lumber men are at last jubilant, though hope long deferred had well nigh made their hearts sick. Lumber is in the market in very considerable quantities and is commanding a higher figure than the owners' most sanguine anticipations had reached up until its arrival. We learn of sales to a very large extent at eighteen and twenty cents per cubic foot, for barge and building purposes.

The Eastern stock market shows no very marked changes. Gold about holds its own. Erie remains steady at the quotations of yesterday. Lake Shore is somewhat stronger, and prices a shade better. We quote red Western car lots at $1 22@1 24; white 2@c better. Corn—Receipts by canal and rail are light, about 46@48 cars. Corn—There is a moderate demand for shelled, with sales of 2,000 bushels for car lots; prices nominal. Rye—The supply is light and prices more firm; sales at $1 00 per bush. Barley—Prices are nominal and the supply light, with a good demand for fall.

HAY—Prices firm. Sales made at $30a35 per ton on wharf.

HOPS—We quote: 71s at 60a70c ₱ lb; old '70s 40a 50c.

HUSKS—In fair demand at 2½a2¾c.

BEANS—Sales at $2 00a2 10 ₱ bush.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky $165 ₱ ton; single threads $240; scutched $260a265.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 50.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra 85a86c; No 2, 63a64c; Cincinnati and Chicago, 80a82c; Eastern, 90a95c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white $2a2 25 ₱ bbl; Clere and $2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED—Is in good demand, with sales at the following figures: Middlings $1 90a2 00; coarse do $1 75a1 80; fine feed $1 60a1 65; chop sale $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c ₱ bush.

MINCE MEAT—Good brands held at 12a13c per ₱.

MAPLE MOLASSES—There is a fair demand at $1 50 @ 60 per gallon in bbls.

ONIONS.—The demand for onion sets is brisk at 64 00a5 00 ₱ bush; old are dull sale—silver skins $4 00 per ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows held at 85a90c per bush.

RAGS—Sales at 3½a4c ₱ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at 1 60; ½-lb $1 15; 1 ₱ 2 00a2 40oz.

SEEDS—There is an fair demand for clover and timothy seed, with sales of the former at $6 00a6 50 per bush, and the latter at $3 25a3 50; flax seed is wanted.

SALT—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 8½c ₱ lb.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Sales at 90c; common rectified 92c; proof rectified $1 00a1 05; rye and corn 1 05a1 65 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00 @ 8 00 ₱ bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 18, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market so far as relates to crude, spurned firmer and holders asking an advance. The Allegheny river is in fine navigable order; thus, the receipts of crude are increasing by that route.

The asking rates were as follows: Spot 9c; April 9c; sellers' opt on till July 9c; B. O. same time 10½c; R. O. all year 12c; sales 1,500 bbls from barges at 9c.

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was entirely devoid of animation. The nominal rates for the various deliveries were. Spot 21½c; April to May 21¾c; June 22½c ₱ gall for eastern delivery.

(By Western Union Telegraph.

TITUSVILLE, April 17.—The *Courier* says: During the morning the petroleum market was but given weaker at the close. Following are the sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$3 47½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 47½
1,000 bbls upper road, S. O., 2d quarter	3 60
500 bbls lower road, spot, S. O.	3 47½
1,000 bbls upper road, S. O., 2d quarter	3 55
500 bbls lower road, spot	3 47½
500 bbls lower road, spot	3 60
2,500 bbls lower road, B. O., 2d quarter	3 60
500 bbls upper road, Parker's Landing	3 30
1,000 bbls spot, Oil City, 40 to 47 gravity	3 75

Market dull at 16½.—Crude in bulk is firmer with sales of 10,000 bbls for May at 12¾c. We quote 12¾c for short delivery; refined 23½c; car lots 24½c; cargo 24a25c; Philadelphia delivery firmer; with but little inquiry at yesterday's prices, but holders claim a fractional advance; refined is quoted at 21¾c for short delivery.

TITUSVILLE, April 17.—Market quiet but firm; crude held at $3 55.

TITUSVILLE, April 17.—Market quiet but firm; spot $3 50.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 17.—The market is a little firmer and 9@9½c is bid.

OIL CITY, April 17.—Market quiet and firm; ordinary on lower creek at $3 60; 41c gravity; Oil City $3 50.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Market quiet at 21½c; crude 11c; casing do 9c; May 21¾c; June 21¾c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic line.)

OIL CITY, April 17.—Market firm and moderately active; upper road $3 50a3 55 offered, $3 60a3 65 asked; Oil City $3 50a3 55.

PARKER'S LANDING, April 17.—Market firm at $3 35.

ROUSEVILLE, April 17.—Market dull at $3 55a3 60.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—April 21½c; May 21¾c; crude 11c; casing 9c.

TITUSVILLE, April 4.—Market steady; spot held at $3 50.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Refined 22c bid, 22¼c asked; crude 12c bid, 12¾c asked. Market very dull.

Monongahela Coal Trade for February and March.

Statement of coal shipped from the several pools of the Monongahela River Slack-water Navigation Company during the months of February and March, 1872:

POOL NO. 1.	February.	March.
Bushels in boats and barges	100,000	200,000
Bushels in flats	44,000	15,500
Total	144,000	215,800
POOL NO. 2.	February.	March.
Bushels in boats and barges	896,000	2,351,000
Bushels in flats	81,000	141,000
Total	977,000	2,492,000
POOL NO. 3.	February.	March.
Bushels in boats and barges	106,000	1,046,900
Bushels in flats	52,000	138,800
Total	158,000	1,185,700
POOL NO. 4.	February.	March.
Bushels in boats and barges	11,000	482,500
Bushels in flats	99,000	333,700
Total	100,000	816,200

Coke shipped from Pool No. 2 during February and March, 1872:

	February.	March
Bushels in boats and barges	110,000	170,000
Bushels in flats	16,500	
Total	126,500	170,000

Printing Cloths.

The Providence *Journal* says: Market quiet, with spot cloths firm at 8½c. The following are the sales for the week:

3,000 pieces, 64x64, extras, on hand, 8½c, 20 days.	
9,000 pieces, 64x64, standards, on hand, 8½c, 15 days.	
8,000 pieces, 64x64, standards, on hand, 8½c, 30 days.	
25,000 pieces, 64x64, standards, July, August, September, 8¼c, 10 days.	
50,000 pieces, 64x64, standards, July, August, September, 8¼c, 10 days.	
75,000 pieces.	

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 18, 1872.

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices manufacturers, of course, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	70@	75	Diamond Twist. 90@1 00
Flounders	60@	65	Rough & Ready. 85@1 10
Tena	65@	78	Scotch Snuff. 70@ 75
Navy	60@	75	Copenh'n Snuff. 80@ 85
Louisville Navy	70@	75	Cut and Dry. 28@ 33
Richmond do	60@	72	Wheel'g stogies 10@@11

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 11, 1872.

Following are the prices paid in this market for the varieties enumerated:

Fine fleece	65@	70	Tub washed. 70@ 75
Medium	65@	70	Tub washed. 70@ 75

Market quiet. There is nothing doing of any consequence in the wool trade.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1872.

REMARKS—We have no changes of importance to note in our prices. The weather is again assuming the attributes of spring, which has given a new impetus to trade generally. Trade is brisk in all lines, and the coming season bids fair to eclipse all former ones in the heavy volume of sales. As a manufacturing city Pittsburgh has always enjoyed a proud preminum, and she will soon step into the first rank as a commercial emporium.

The following are the produce receipts for March for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,183	4,324	8,507
Wheat, sacks	1,656	1,189	2,845
Cheese, boxes		318	318
Corn, sacks	5,876	6,008	11,884
Oats, sacks	3,724	3,099	6,823
Barley, sacks	2,782	1,273	4,055
Rye, sacks	453	916	1,369
Oats, sacks	4,614	3,243	7,857
Butter, packages	376	296	672
Bacon, pieces	1,772	1,122	5,894
Bacon, tierces	540	124	664

Following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We are reported sales of soda ash, common, at 6½c; refined, 7c; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c; nitrate soda 5½c ₱ lb.

APPLES—Choice apples are held firmly at $4 00a 4 50 per barrel; receipts 228 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 70a80c per gallon; gallon pails, per dozen $10 80; ½ gallon pails $6 00. BEANS—The supply is large white navy is light and prices rule firm at $2 somb 00 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—No market dull and prices nominal; sales prime at 35c; common to fair 20a30c.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 5o; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3 $2 75; common $2 25a2 50 ₱ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $2 00 per doz; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; different sizes.

BUTTER—Receipts 66 packages. Market quiet with no material change in prices. We quote choice 34a36c; fair to good 30a32c; common 24a26c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We quote the current rates of the market: Uncanvassed hams 14½c; canvassed and sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 6c; rib sides 7½c; clear rib do 8c; sugar cured do 8½c; clear do bacon 10¾a11c; dried beef 11c; mess pork $14 50; hams sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9¾c; do half bbls 10¾c; do buckets 11c. Receipts, bacon tierces 56.

CIDER—Clarified $12a15 00 per bbl; XXX $15; other brands $9 00a12 00.

CANDLES—Mould, 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 18c; extra, 20c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania at $6; other brands $5a5 50.

CHEESE—The old stock is well nigh used up, and little remains on the market. We quote new dairy at 16a17c; Sweitzer 18½c. Receipts 54 boxes.

CALCINED OIL—Rondel at 19a20c ₱ gall, with the usual advance for small lots from store.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $7a8 ₱ bbl; common $6 50a7 50; Searle's $7 50a8 00.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 a3 75 ₱ barrel; Rosendale $4 00 a4 50; Coxsackie $4 50; calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $8 50a3 75 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—There is a fair demand for all prime articles of fruits. Following are the ruling prices of the market: Dried apples 5a6c; peaches, bright, new halves, 9a9½c; cod 8a8c, mixed 7½a8½c; quarters 7a8c; currants, new crop, 10c; Zante, 11a11½c; figs, new half box $1 75; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12a9c for new.

COUNTRY RAGS—The demand is light and prices nominal. We quote shoulders at 5a5½c; clear sides 6a6½c; hams 8a8½c.

FISH—The market is reported very active at the following quotations:

Mackerel, No. 1	Quarts		Pints.
Mackerel, No. 2	$22 00		$9 00
Mackerel, No. 3	16 00		18 00
Codfish	18 00		20 0

HONEY—Sales at 30a35c ₱ lb; old '70s 40a 50c.

HIDES—In fair demand at 2½a2¾c.

HOPS—We quote: 71s at 60a70c ₱ lb; old '70s 40a 50c.

HUSKS—In fair demand at 2½a2¾c.

BEANS—Sales at $2a2 10 ₱ bush.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky $165 ₱ ton; single threads $240; scutched $260a265.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 50.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra 85a86c; No 2, 63a64c; Cincinnati and Chicago, 80a82c; Eastern, 90a95c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white $2a2 25 ₱ bbl; Clere and $2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED—Is in good demand, with sales at the following figures: Middlings $1 90a2 00; coarse do $1 75a1 80; fine feed $1 60a1 65; chop sale $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c ₱ bush.

MINCE MEAT—Good brands held at 12a13c per ₱.

MAPLE MOLASSES—There is a fair demand at $1 50 @ 60 per gallon in bbls.

ONIONS.—The demand for onion sets is brisk at 64 00a5 00 ₱ bush; old are dull sale—silver skins $4 00 per ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows held at 85a90c per bush.

RAGS—Sales at 3½a4c ₱ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at 1 60; ½-lb $1 15; 1 ₱ 2 00a2 40oz.

SEEDS—There is an fair demand for clover and timothy seed, with sales of the former at $6 00a6 50 per bush, and the latter at $3 25a3 50; flax seed is wanted.

SALT—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 8½c ₱ lb.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Sales at 90c; common rectified 92c; proof rectified $1 00a1 05; rye and corn 1 05a1 65 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00 @ 8 00 ₱ bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 18, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market so far as relates to crude, spurned firmer and holders asking an advance. The Allegheny river is in fine navigable order; thus, the receipts of crude are increasing by that route.

The asking rates were as follows: Spot 9c; April 9c; sellers' opt on till July 9c; B. O. same time 10½c; R. O. all year 12c; sales 1,500 bbls from barges at 9c.

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was entirely devoid of animation. The nominal rates for the various deliveries were. Spot 21½c; April to May 21¾c; June 22½c ₱ gall for eastern delivery.

(By Western Union Telegraph.

TITUSVILLE, April 17.—The *Courier* says: During the morning the petroleum market was but given weaker at the close. Following are the sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$3 47½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 47½
1,000 bbls upper road, S. O., 2d quarter	3 60
500 bbls lower road, spot, S. O.	3 47½
1,000 bbls upper road, S. O., 2d quarter	3 55
500 bbls lower road, spot	3 47½
500 bbls lower road, spot	3 60
2,500 bbls lower road, B. O., 2d quarter	3 60
500 bbls upper road, Parker's Landing	3 30
1,000 bbls spot, Oil City, 40 to 47 gravity	3 75

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TITUSVILLE, April 4.—Market steady; spot held at $3 50.

NE

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:
Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

THE coal trade for April has been unprecedented, the shipments thus far—mostly for the lower Mississippi—being 13,507,000 bushels. The stage of water is favorable for further shipments, and the regions dependent on Pittsburgh are likely to be well supplied.

EX-SECRETARY WELLES, before the Navy Investigating Committee, was a decidedly juicy witness for one so old. In fact, the Old Man of the Sea was decidedly interesting in his manner of answering some of Mr. ROBESON'S questions. It is not stated who called this witness; but it is not doubted who was willing to let him go.

THE "Liberals" are systematically talking up CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS for the Cincinnati Convention. Fancy the wry faces which his name must provoke among the Democrats who remember him as the Abolition candidate for Vice President! And still the talk is of uniting all the Democrats on a Republican candidate, and that candidate an old Abolitionist!

MAJOR RUSSELL EBERTT has been appointed Chairman of the State Central Committee, but has not, we understand, fully consented to accept the arduous position. The success with which he conducted the canvass last fall gained for him a State reputation as an organizer, and it is not at all surprising that he should be the unanimous choice for the post at the present time.

A CALL is about to be issued for an International Peace Congress, to be held in New York City, on the fifteenth of next September. It is addressed to the leading publicists and philanthropists of the world, and will be translated into various languages. If pertinacious clinging to an idea could make it successful, the Peace Society would soon abolish war from the face of the earth.

REGARDING the Cincinnati movement it is a telling fact that not a single Republican member of the House of Representatives is in it, and at best only three Senators, the two former represent the people, and the fact that not a single member is in sympathy with the movement is a pretty true indication of the feeling of the voters. If not this, what is the significance of the fact that the Republicans of the House of Representatives are solid for GRANT?

A HARRISBURG dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* asserts that the nomination of HARTRANFT has decided the Democratic leaders to make no candidate against him, but that they will concur in the Labor Reform candidate, who, as we learn from other sources, is likely to be Captain MCCLELLAN, Member of Congress from the Lawrence district. This rather flattens out Gen. Cass, whose friends may yet have something to say. The fusion policy is a pertinent confession of Gen. HARTRANFT'S overwhelming strength in the State.

THE refusal of Governor GEARY to sign the new apportionment bill throws the people back upon the old districts, disarranges many a well laid scheme, and blasts the expectations of not a few aspirants for Congressional honors. It is greatly to be regretted that he could not sign the bill. One freer from objection—it being the result of a compromise between the two parties—is not likely to be passed hereafter, and in case of an additional Representative falling to the State, a Congressman at large only, as in Illinois, would have to be provided for.

THE *Nation* was never nearer right than in the following opinion of the Democratic party, which is seeking to obtain control of the government under cover of the Cincinnati Convention:

"We all agree that the Democratic party has no high aims, no patriotic intentions; its purpose seems to be simply to get back into power; and the only plea which can make its existence excusable is that there is so much looseness, vulgarity, and selfishness among the managers of the party which rules the country, that it may pay to keep up a political organization for the sole office of chronic and interminable opposition. This is the national impression about the Democratic party, and it is the truth."

OUR neighbor the *Post* is silent concerning running Colonel MCCLURE as the candidate of the Democrats and dissatisfied Republicans—if there are any—for Governor. It is to be observed, however, that this sort of thing is more favored outside than inside the State. The Boston *Post*, for instance, thinks it would be a highly proper thing to do; and, furthermore, that as things now stand, MCCLURE possesses the key to the entire Presidential situation. We knew that the *Post* knew a good many things about him, but didn't know that he was the possessor of so important an instrument. In fact, it is not probable that he was quite aware of it himself.

A REPORT is circulating outside of the State that the Democrats and some dissatisfied Republicans will unite on Col. MCCLURE for Governor against Gen. HARTRANFT. We pretend to no special knowledge, but venture to predict that nothing of the kind will be done, and that Col. MCCLURE will support Gen. HARTRANFT, though not Gen. ALLEN for Auditor General, for which latter course he assigns a number of reasons. The Democrats of Pennsylvania are very anxious to get into power, and are willing to do almost anything to accomplish that object; but things have not progressed quite as far as that yet,—have they, Mr. *Post*?

IN view of the enormous waste of money incurred by the present system of transmitting and handling merchandise and produce at St. Louis, the Board of Trade of that city proposes the erection of a series of iron warehouses and elevators, by which the imposition of loading, unloading, dunnage, tarpaulin, and, to a considerable extent, drayage, will be abolished, at an estimated saving of expense of over a million dollars a year. A committee has been appointed to take the necessary steps for the organization of a company to carry the proposition into effect. The main features of the plan have already been reported and agreed upon.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR has pledged himself to the Cincinnati anti-GRANT movement. And so has his brother FRANK, the author of the BROADHEAD letter. And so, too, have HORATIO SEYMOUR, GEORGE H. PENDLETON, DAN VOORHEES, General FOREST, *and the rest of them*, including ANDREW JOHNSON. A platoon of Republicans will precede these precious patriots. The great army behind opposed to GRANT are the old enemy, the peace-at-any price men, whose fire in the rear protracted the war years after the rebels had ceased to be able to prosecute it on their own resources. If Mr. GREELEY, Senators TRUMBULL, SCHURZ and FENTON are in the front there is no doubting who stand behind.

RELATIVE to the new Civil Service rules to govern the method of selection of candidates for appointment to office, it is now rumored that the Board will not report until after the adjournment of Congress, in order that the plan may not encounter the opposition of that body when first put into operation. This may be prudent, but it is none the less humiliating on that account. It is fortunate for the country that people are able to distinguish between the President's measures of practical reform and the mere noisy professions of some of his loudest-tongued supporters, who stab his best policy while protesting their profound devotion to its service. He may yet have to cry, "Save me from my friends."

ONE of the best speeches President GRANT has ever made he made a few days ago at the reception of Admiral JOSE MARIA DE BARNABE, the new Spanish Minister. Speeches delivered on such occasions are usually, we believe, mere formalities, to which no particular significance is to be attached; but when, in response to Admiral BARNABE'S polite expression of the hope that he should "accomplish in a satisfactory manner the friendly desires manifested by the King and Government of Spain," General GRANT politely expressed the hope that the new Minister's disposition to pursue the policy indicated "might attain results not heretofore reached, but which have for some time been energetically pursued by this Government," it is plain to see that the President spoke with a purpose, and really uttered a menace and a rebuke in the guise of a compliment.

AND now comes the report that the Cincinnati ticket is to be DAVIS and CURTIN, for President and Vice President, and that this has been "fixed up" by some half dozen leaders on each side representing the Bourbon Democracy and "Liberal" Republicans. This is a nice little arrangement, and there is nothing like having matters of this kind done up by the select few who represent nobody, that is nobody that will find fault or make a fuss about anything. The report of this arrangement is good enough to stand for a day or two, when another will take its place. It is unnecessary, therefore, to remark on its merits or indulge in the reflections to which it naturally gives rise—only that when such illustrious patriots as GEORGE H. PENDLETON, DAN VOORHEES and ex-Senator DOOLITTLE are conspicuous in devising a course of action for Republicans, it is doing no violence to probability to conjecture that the number who will fall in will be exceedingly small.

A FINANCIAL REVOLUTION.

The house of ROTHSCHILD has so long exercised a predominant influence in the money markets of the world that some readers, especially among those who are not practically engaged in financial operations, will be rather surprised to learn that instead of increasing, after the law assumed to be universal where vast capital is concerned, the famous house is believed to be on the decline. Nothing, however, like failure, dissolution or bankruptcy, is meant by the statement, but merely such diminution of the relative power and importance of the mighty princes of the Bourse as seems to be the proper result of the financial development of the world. According to a late number of the Frankfort *Zeitung*, when those organizations which the Germans call credit institutions were first formed, the house of ROTHSCHILD was either hostile to them or endeavored to use them as serviceable instruments to uphold and strengthen its own predominant position. But at the present day the omnipotence of this great house in the markets of the world is said to be so far weakened that it is compelled every where to place itself under the patronage of the credit institutions, and, as much as possible, to participate in their transactions. Thus in Vienna the ROTHSCHILDS take refuge under the wings of the credit institution there by placing most of their property in its funds, and they are pleased when assigned a part in its big enterprises. The Frankfort branch of the house has placed itself in a similar dependent relation to the Discount Association of Berlin, both it and the Vienna branch being content to renounce the right of initiative, and to share in the financial operations undertaken by the companies. The journal from whose statement we derive our knowledge compares the relation between the Discount Company and the house of ROTHSCHILD to the position which, in the new empire, Prussia sustains in reference to Hesse or Baden; in which relation the house of ROTHSCHILD certainly doesn't play the part of Prussia! The cause of this decline of the great house, or rather of this complete revolution in the relations of financial power, seems to our authority very simple. Skill in finance is not inherited like the millions with which it operates. The old chiefs of the house of ROTHSCHILD undeniably possessed financial capacity of the highest order. But their knowledge of business, their foresight and especially their tact do not appear generally to have passed over to the younger line, as is remarkably proved by the mistakes committed in several well remembered operations, some of which are mentioned, the New York city loan among them. On the other hand the institutions of credit have the advantage of being able to select their managers. Their government not being hereditary, rash or incompetent directors may be at once compelled to give place to better qualified successors. And it is alleged as a matter of fact that the great organizations of this class which have been in existence for fifteen or twenty years have succeeded after many errors in placing themselves almost without exception under the direction of excellent financiers. Another advantage which has drawn the great business operations into the hands of the credit institutions is said to consist in the fact that they, unlike the ROTHSCHILDS in their time of power, do not seek to retain the entire profits for themselves. The institutions of credit readily enter into partnership with those old and younger banking houses which the house of ROTHSCHILD formerly, in its arrogance of wealth, refused to recognize as equals. As a consequence of this liberality, around each of the institutions powerful groups have formed which even the house of ROTHSCHILD cannot rival as regards capital and power of action. Hence it has come to pass that the house of ROTHSCHILD, which ten years ago haughtily rejected all traveling with others, is now glad to be taken in tow by any one of the credit banks which it used to treat with such disdain. As regards the aggregate business of commerce and exchange, this revolution seems to the Frankfort journalist no loss, but a decided gain. While the ROTHSCHILDS were formerly sole rulers of the money market everywhere, and all the financial world was their tributary, when even a panic might be the result if the "Herr Baron" happened to be unwell any morning, this once mighty potentate has become at the present day exceedingly modest. He is satisfied now to transact his business like others, and is besides not far from the state of mind in which he will be reconciled to the part of those respectable women—about whom people do not talk.

A PERIL.

A STARTLING effect has lately been produced in Prussia by the publication of the fact that of one hundred and thirty-eight thousand young men qualified by age for performing their volunteer military service of one year so many as eighty-nine thousand seven hundred were found to labor under such physical disability as to render them unfit for duty. It is a striking illustration of the difficulty which attends the avoidance of extremes, the preservation of that "golden mean" which was inculcated by the earliest sages and has received the praises of the wise ever since. Public instructors, both in England and in this country, not given to vain enthusiasm or apt to form precipitate conclusions, saw in the splendid military efficiency displayed by Prussians in the late war irresistible evidence of the compatibility of corporeal energy and activity with thorough scholastic training. The final result was generally ascribed to the comprehensive and many sided character of their training, which embraced the education of the body as well as the mind. But the statistical fact cited above calls forth from educators and the press in Germany earnest remonstrances against the excessive, if not excessive, attention paid to intellectual culture in the gymnasia, real schools, etc., while physical culture is neglected. One writer says it is a mournful sight to see the pupils of one of the higher schools pass by and to notice how many of the young people are pale, hollow eyed, and defective in power of vision. The schools make too heavy demands upon the students, not only keeping them laboriously occupied during the day, but imposing upon them tasks which compel them to study late in the night, and cut them off from the relaxations and enjoyments of family life. It seems, too, that in the physical exercises provided in the schools there is no sufficient compensation for this excess of mental labor, an hour a week devoted to gymnastics being deemed enough! As already intimated, it is a significant fact that among the people in the world who take most sincere interest in and best understand the subject of education such a mistake is committed. In the best schools of our own country the same tendency is almost uniformly developed at an early stage of their efficiency, and is found to be almost irresistible, and the fact is no doubt to be referred in part to the peculiar fascination of intellectual pursuits, in which enthusiastic teachers and generous youth react upon each other and blind them all to the peril concealed in their sublime intoxication. In a time not long passed away the ignorance which prevailed among American teachers and friends of education concerning physiology and the laws of health in general, was absolute and left no room for misgiving or apprehension as to any connection between alarming symptoms and excessive devotion to school duties. But the extension and diffusion of correct views on this subject have by no means removed the danger. In this country even correct views though widely held in a feeble way, are still far from having made their full impression upon the minds of parents and teachers, while regarding the peculiar influences of our climate in relation to the mental and moral training of the young much still remains to be defined, formulated, and applied. In the meantime delight in learning and in teaching, and the feverish ambition to excel and to get on keep out of sight the inevitable consequences of a kind of excess which works mischief for generations. The fact is the more deplorable because its victims are usually among the best and most promising of our youth. Whether in consequence of the defects of their instructors or because they are the descendants of uneducated generations, a large proportion of American youths quite fail in school to imbibe the enthusiasm of study which exposes those whom it possesses to the risks of physical injury. As regards very many of them nothing less rigorous than military discipline would suffice to enforce excessive seclusion, and as for excessive mental application no fear need be entertained by either parents, guardians or pedagogues that their tender brains will be forced into undue activity in the acquisition of knowledge.

"THE SILENT SISTER."

One of the most interesting objects at Washington is a national institution of which some well informed Americans have never heard, or of which at any rate they possess no distinct knowledge. This is "the Silent College," as it is sometimes called; among American literary institutions the "Silent Sister," called so with more significance and a better right than ever attached to the same title as the opprobrious name of the famous Dublin University, Washington College for the instruction of deaf mutes is not yet ten years old, having been opened for the reception of students in 1864, but it has been in operation long enough to refute some of the objections of those who opposed its foundation, and to verify the predictions of those who favored it. The object of the college is to carry on the education imparted in the various State schools established for the benefit of the deaf and dumb, and to qualify its graduates for positions of influence and usefulness. According to the last census it appears that there are at least sixteen thousand of this unfortunate class in the United States; the number is probably much greater. Among the achievements which evince the grand character of the present age of the world few are entitled to more conspicuous mention than the success with which so considerable a portion of the population is transferred from a life of misery and degradation to a condition of comparative happiness and dignity. Though this country was not the scene of the first successful attempts to educate deaf mutes, it may be justly said at present to take the lead in the benevolent work, as its schools are admitted to be as efficient as any in the world, and Washington College is the only institution anywhere which seeks to impart to the class so high a grade of education. Hence we learn that its progress is watched with lively interest in foreign countries. From the results already attained it is proved beyond doubt that by the education given in the college its graduates are prepared to become valuable members of the community. Mr. H. G. DRAPER has lately stated that even before graduation "some of the students became paid correspondents of newspapers; others translated publications from the French and German; one invented and received a patent for an improvement in the microscope; one was tendered a situation as editor upon an influential semi-weekly newspaper; and during vacations nearly all became valued assistants in various directions." The graduates have, nearly all, at once entered upon the work of teaching their own class in the different State schools, and one in a competitive examination against seventeen aspirants gained the rank of examiner in the Patent Office. The writer cited above says that the present aggregate income of the nine graduates of the college is nine thousand six hundred dollars, or an average of more than a thousand dollars each. Some readers will be suprised to learn that many subjects which are taught in colleges can be "far more nicely analyzed and clearly expounded" in the sign language than by means of spoken words, geology being specified as one of the subjects which can be thus most successfully taught. For many of our readers this silent college, destined to be vocal with the works of its graduates, will seem especially interesting in connection with the admirable labors of one of the most valued citizens of Pittsburgh in behalf of the class for whose benefit it was founded. In fact, thanks to this gentleman, Pittsburgh enjoys an enviable distinction as taking the lead in so noble a work.

REPUBLICANS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Republican State Convention completed its labors Wednesday evening, and the results are by this time known to the great body of the reading public. In our last issue we were able to remark only on the nomination of General HARTRANFT for Governor. It was followed by that of the Hon. ULYSSES MERCUR for Supreme Judge. Judge MERCUR years ago won a high standing on the bench, and is now serving his third term in Congress. A man of unquestioned ability and integrity, the nomination is in every respect a good one. General HARRISON ALLEN, a member of the State Senate from Warren, was selected for Auditor General, and Senator HARRY WHITE and General LEMUEL TODD for Congressmen at large (Governor GEARY having declined to approve the new apportionment). Delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention, embracing some most excellent names, the Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH heading the list, were selected. Presidential electors were then named, ADOLPHUS E. BORIE, Ex-Secretary of the Navy, and Hon. JOHN M. THOMPSON, of Butler, being the electors at large. The delegates were instructed to present Gen. GRANT to the Philadelphia Convention as the choice of the Republicans of Pennsylvania for President, and a series of resolutions declaratory of the principles of the party was adopted.

Some dissatisfaction is expressed in regard to portions of the ticket, and there are good Republicans who doubt whether the Convention pursued the wiser course in all respects. It is a creditable fact that Republicans feel that they have the right to express themselves freely on all nominations, and even refuse to be bound when by submitting a great wrong is to be sanctioned. There are times when revolt becomes a duty; but things of this kind are to be weighed with reference to circumstances and possible results. It is unfortunate that the convention should have done anything or neglected to do anything displeasing to members of the party; but we are persuaded that the number of those who will aim or even meditate a blow that might kill the party and afflict the nation, in retaliation for what is but an act of its agents, done at the very worst it may be from a lack of discretion, must be very small.

We have no idea of cracking the party whip, for we are for the freest action compatible with the good of the country. Pennsylvania is the Presidential battle ground, and the State election on which we are just entering the decisive prelude to the Presidential canvass. With hardly an exception such has been the case since we have voted according to this manner. We can imagine nothing so much to be dreaded as the return of the Democratic party to power, whether under the mask of a coalition with "Liberal" Republicans or not, or in direct guise. It is our sincere conviction that, by whatever means accomplished, the overthrow of the Republican party in the general government would be a great calamity, for contributing to which no amount of folly committed by a State Convention could justify a single Republican. That which might be justifiable, and even commendable, regarding local nominations, is forbidden in the higher duty regarding action bearing directly on the Presidential question. We believe the success of the ticket nominated at Harrisburg on Wednesday is absolutely essential to the election of Gen. GRANT. There is no reason to suppose that 1872 might furnish an exception to what has hitherto been the uniform fact.

LESSON TAUGHT BY THE EXPLOSION OF THE "OCEANUS."

The explosion of the boiler of the steamboat "Oceanus," thirty miles above Cairo, resulting in the loss of sixty or seventy lives and the maiming of many more persons, teaches an instructive lesson which Congress, in its attempts to legislate for the safety of the public, should heed. The "Oceanus" belonged to one of the principal river lines, with boilers not over two years old, made of the best iron manufactured in the country—and she was moreover, well officered and manned. The important fact remains to be added: she was completely equipped with all the latest so-called inventions and contrivances so minutely required by the new law to prevent explosions and insure the safety of passengers. The law had been complied with in every respect, and if the theory on which this kind of legislation proceeds is sound, there would have been no explosion, no loss of life. But there is too much reason to believe, and it is the unhesitating opinion of experienced river men and others who have given the subject close attention, that the explosion and loss of lives were the legitimate and necessary result of the law in question, and that similar results are inevitable from legislation of this description. It has been proved beyond a question that the inventions, contrivances, and other fanglements required by the law referred to are, as a general thing, frauds, and that their introduction is but the beginning of a new era of disaster. The attaching of them, even if they were all that they are claimed to be, weakens boilers that are subjected to the operation, superinduce carelessness, create a false reliance, destroy the sense of responsibility, and are a fatal substitute for the vigilance and caution that formerly insured comparative safety. The experience of years fully substantiates this statement; and Congress, if it is wise, will cease to legislate except to throw the responsibility on the management and ownership of the boats, leaving it discretionary with owners and officers, in a large measure, if not wholly, what means they will employ. This is the testimony of the great body of those best qualified to give an opinion, and also at the same time have the most interest in insuring the greatest degree of safety to passengers. The heartrending calamity of the "Oceanus" may yet prove a blessing if Congress will only heed the lesson which it teaches.

We may at once make up our minds about it as a thing quite certain that no other nation either in Europe or America has a more undesirable neighbor than the United States have in Mexico. How she used to behave in old times many remember; a still greater number remember what a rascally part she played on the Texas border during the war between the North and South, and for some time now the manner in which she has preyed upon those Americans who live nearest her eastern border has been such as to "shake the saintship of an anchorite," if the anchorite still retained the faintest recollection of the meaning of the word pugnacity. The number of cattle "lifted" from Americans in Texas and driven over into Mexico within the last seven years is estimated by persons likely to know at four hundred and twenty thousand head. Though cows are not as valuable in Texas as they are in Pennsylvania, the provocation is certainly considerable, especially when thought of in connection with the refusal or at any rate the failure of all indemnification or redress. Such robberies are quietly and confidently ascribed by the Mexican authorities to those freebooters who infest the border and for whom they decline to be responsible. It so happens, however, that the stolen cattle are freely and openly exposed for sale in the nearest Mexican city markets, and also become the subject of taxation, the proceeds of which go into the national treasury, always excepting the eight or nine tenths reserved by the tax gatherers to pay themselves for the trouble of collection. And to this wholesale robbery of American citizens must be added those almost daily acts of murder which render our Mexican border land a lively reproduction of the land of the moss troopers. As there is no immediate prospect of the restoration of government authority throughout Mexico, it would really seem that the government of the United States should at once adopt more decisive measures than it has yet taken for the protection of its citizens. While a few newspapers in Mexico and a considerable minority of the people are said to be favorable to annexation to this country, or else to the establishment of an American protectorate, either project if proposed would be generally rejected with abhorrence by the American people. We have already a Sparta extensive enough for adornment as well as a more than sufficient number of ignorant voters. But a military occupation of our own Mexican boundary is adequate force to keep our neighbors on their own side of the line does not seem open to any serious objection and is called for by the Texans with a vehemence of solicitation which perhaps ought before now to have achieved success.

MOST readers are probably aware that one or more Italian physicians have carried to great perfection the art of petrifying dead bodies, an art unknown, or at any rate unpractised in other countries. About a year ago or less, a correspondent of the *Nation* gave an interesting account of a visit to the laboratory of a proficient in this strange process, and a late Paris journal describes some of the achievements of Dr. GORINI in the same art. He possesses, we are told, a museum of corpses of anatomical pieces the most curious, the most scientific inspection of which causes unutterable surprise. By one of his methods Dr. GORINI, while giving to the dead body all the hardness of stone and the power of permanently resisting the effects of cold and heat, imparts to it all the appearances of life in sleep or repose. We are led to mention the subject at present because it is reported, that the mortal remains of MAZZINI are to be preserved from decay in this manner. CARL BLIND states that the report of this purpose has caused loud concern to many of the most intimate friends of the great Italian in England, who intend to offer their dissuasions and protest against its execution. They are sure that MAZZINI himself, who was a firm believer in immortality, and attached no worth to his clay tabernacle, would disapprove such treatment of his body. On the other hand, it is urged that as the illustrious deceased left no directions on the subject, his admirers are at liberty to honor his remains in any usual or unusual way that may seem to them fitting. Having spent the most of his life in exile, he was personally by sight known to few of them during his stormy career. Among the present generation, therefore, there may be many, and in following generations there will certainly be many who would gladly look with reverence on the real form and features of the man who, as the intellectual restorer of the Italian nation and as the champion of general freedom, accomplished a large work. There is also a sense in which, also in favor of erecting either in Genoa, MAZZINI'S native city, or in Rome, a worthy memorial edifice, in the interior of which the preserved body may be kept, and which suitably decorated with the statues of other celebrated champions and martyrs of Italian independence and unity, may stand as a temple or sanctuary of freedom.

NOT all that the anti-GRANT Republicans—a few leaders without followers—can say will suffice to convince the public mind that they are acting less from personal feeling than principle. No doubt General GRANT has been unfortunate in this respect so far as they, or the most of them, are concerned. Had he done certain things—mostly regarding appointments to office—according to their notion, he would no doubt be among their warmest supporters, and even refuse to be bound when by submitting a great wrong is to be sanctioned. There are times when revolt becomes a duty; but things of this kind are to be weighed with reference to circumstances and possible results. It is unfortunate that the convention should have done anything or neglected to do anything displeasing to members of the party; but we are persuaded that the number of those who will aim or even meditate a blow that might kill the party and afflict the nation, in retaliation for what is but an act of its agents, done at the very worst it may be from a lack of discretion, must be very small.

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HON. DANIEL VOORHEES, Democratic member of Congress from Indiana, and one of the leaders of the "fire-in-the-rear" movement during the rebellion, is said to be among the most active and prominent of those who are endeavoring to bring about a coalition between the Democracy and the Liberal Republicans at the forthcoming Cincinnati Convention. Some weeks ago Mr. VOORHEES delivered a speech in the House, in which he bitterly assailed the reconstruction acts and amendments, and he has all along been of one of the manster spirits of the conspiracy on the part of the Democratic members to filibuster the Civil Rights bill to death in the House. That measure has now been before the House of Representatives nearly ten weeks, and would have passed long ago except for the obstructive strategy of the Democratic delegation concerning it. It is to be hoped the Liberal Republicans with whom Mr. VOORHEES is now understood to be billing and cooing, will at least require him to forego any further factious opposition to this measure, and it would perhaps not be amiss if at the same time they respectfully requested the *World* to condemn the decision of the Mississippi hotel proprietors to close their establishments generally in the event of the bill becoming a law. Persons or parties who propose to travel in company should be agreed, and hence it is to be hoped that an understanding may be had between them in regard to these important matters. At the same time, the Democratic Constitution-makers of West Virginia might be gently asked to state what they meant by lately providing for the submission to the voters of the State of the question whether negroes shall be permitted to hold office or not. This, however, might be left for the CHASE Convention to deal with, when it assembles at Parkersburg next week. But at all events something ought to be done to bring the several parts of the movement into immediate *rapport* with each other.

THE high order, in every respect, of the gentlemen generally selected by the Republican State Convention for delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention, is eliciting praise from all quarters. The character of these delegates shows that the importance of committing the work of reforming the Constitution to proper hands was fully comprehended, and that so far as the Republicans are concerned, there will be nothing to fear from the Convention when it meets. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* pertinently remarks concerning the list of delegates, as follows:

"It is headed by the honored name of William M. Meredith, Esq., so eminence as a lawyer, whose personal purity, and whose experience with constitutional revision, gained in the Convention of 1837, entitle him to the hearty confidence of the whole State. Next to Mr. M. is Mr. A. G. Gillingham Fell, of this city, a man of unspotted integrity, of large influence, and of fine intellectual powers. Both of these men are worthy to represent this great city, and we sincerely hope that they will accept the nominations at any sacrifice of their personal wishes and convenience. The other nominees are Gen. Wm. Lilly, of Carbon, a large coal operator and an able and patriotic man; Linn Bartholomew, Esq., of Schuylkill county, the foremost lawyer in his section and an honest man; H. N. McCallister, a prominent and influential citizen of Center county; Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., one of the best lawyers in Lycoming county, and a first-rate man in every respect; William Davis, Esq., of Luzerne, another capable and honorable man; James L. Reynolds, Esq., of Lancaster, Samuel E. Dimmock, Esq., of Wayne county, and George V. Lawrence, of Washington county, also unexceptionable men. David N. White, of Allegheny, the man who recently proposed the removal of the State Capital to Philadelphia, is known to be upright and able; W. H. Arney, of Lehigh, a popular man in his section; John H. Walker, Esq., of Erie, a first-class lawyer and a pure man, and General Harry White, of Indiana, nominated also as Congressman at large, and a man of much ability and experience."

Now let the Republicans in their local conventions imitate the example of the State Convention, and nominate none but the very best men to do the work of recasting the Constitution.

IT is astonishing how much sympathy the polygamous Mormons enlist among a certain class of Gentiles who profess no faith in the revelations of JOE SMITH. We do not mean the sort of sympathy which deprecates persecution and demands that the Saints shall receive fair play and justice tempered with mercy. No fault is to be found with such sympathizers, and we trust that they may never cease to be numerous in the Great Republic. The sympathizers to whom we refer are those who, like Captain BURTON, and perhaps HEPWORTH DIXON, think polygamy, after all, rather a useful institution for civilization under certain circumstances, and if pressed with the familiar economical and social objections which may be fairly alleged against it, profess themselves unable to meet the argument in its favor derived from the language of the Old Testament and from the silence of the New. However, this reference to the sacred Scriptures is manifestly a mere pretense. The truth is that the polygamy of the Mormons is an institution *sui generis*, and receives neither support nor countenance from either the Jewish polygamy of old time or from the Mussulman polygamy of to-day. With the Mohammedans it is an extraordinary indulgence. If a follower of the Prophet happens to be rich and fond of display, he may if he pleases use his wealth and increase his social importance by taking several wives, just as in part for the same reasons he may keep several elephants and five times as many servants as he needs. But the Mussulman theology recognizes no religious merit either in the sensuality or in the extravagance. In point of fact, very few even of rich Mohammedans indulge in a plurality of wives. On the other hand, upon the Mormon polygamy is inculcated as a religious duty, while its neglect is visited with damnation. Hence Mormon polygamy is a more bestial and degrading form of the custom than has ever elsewhere existed.

AT this juncture, when the free traders are exerting themselves to the utmost to abolish the protective duties which so effectively promote and diversify the industries of the country, instead of continuing the burden of taxation on foreign articles that come in competition with our own, taxing luxuries highly, and making a free list as large as possible, the testimony of impartial persons who are acquainted with the condition of the workingmen of free trade countries, from actual observation and inquiry, becomes of great value. Senator SHERMAN says that wherever he went in Europe last year he saw even women and children engaged in rough and laborious work, to eke out the miserable sustenance of the family with the small pittance themselves received, but that still the employing classes everywhere complained that the high price of labor in the United States was having a bad effect in Europe, causing many people to emigrate in search of better pay, and thus making those discontented who remained at home, in consequence of which higher wages were then being given than were ever before known. Aside from the fact that the enterprises and industries which have been created and fostered by the policy of protection have correspondingly increased the prosperity of all classes of people in this country, hardly any better proof of the value of the system could be afforded than that thus furnished by the foreign manufacturers who are so anxious that the United States shall remain simply an agricultural country in order that they may sell us greater quantities of manufactured articles. It is not improbable that the great campaign of this fall may to a considerable degree turn upon this very question, and it ought to be presented to the people in its strongest and most forcible light.

IF, as soon as the committee of investigation ordered on account of the charges preferred against Secretary ROBESON has definitely disposed of the wretched business assigned to it, it shall proceed to inquire and report on the merits of the naval policy in accordance with which the Secretary has been required to administer his department, it may be made after all to subserve a broad and useful purpose. There is no doubt, now, that the dismantling policy, which Congress adopted at the close of the war, and has since adhered to with so much tenacity, was a mistaken one. The condition of our navy is not creditable to us, and while we do not share the opinion entertained in various quarters that our seaports would, in the event of war, be absolutely at the mercy of foreign fleets, measures ought none the less to be taken to restore our naval strength to at least a state befitting the character and position of the Republic among nations. Very great progress is understood of late to have been made by our naval engineers in what may be called the science of submarine torpedo engineering. An officer of the Royal English Engineers writes from this country to the London *Times* that the naval supremacy of Great Britain is quite seriously threatened by the American torpedo system, and that these novel weapons may turn out to be more than a match for the heaviest armaments of England. Still there is room for very great improvement, which the Committee in question, now that they have in a measure become familiarized with the actual condition and needs of the navy, might perhaps be able to suggest a plan for effecting.

INCLUDING Florida, which, the telegraph informs us, has instructed its delegates to the National Republican Convention in favor of the renomination of President GRANT, conventions have now been held in fourteen States—namely, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Wisconsin, Oregon, Florida and Massachusetts. All of these conventions have emphatically indorsed the administration of the President, and nearly all have distinctly instructed their delegates to vote for his renomination, and it is probable that the National Colored convention, now in session in New Orleans, will declare itself in a similar manner. There may have been—it is likely there was—a considerable aggregate number of Federal officers present in representative capacities at these conventions, and it would perhaps have been better had they remained away—but their numbers were neither so great nor their influence so potent as to make these assemblages "office holders' conventions," or in any legitimate sense to prevent their expression from being properly and justifiably accepted as the voice of the people who neither seek after nor care for office, but are anxious only for their country's welfare. Contrasted with the backing under which the party of dissatisfactions will assemble at Cincinnati, even the opposition must confess that these are pretty favorable auspices.

THE bill to which we the other day referred as having been introduced into the New York Legislature, declaring general election days legal holidays, has passed that body and needs but the Governor's signature to become a law. It will doubtless be signed. Two States have now enacted this measure, which it is to be hoped may speedily become national in its operations. Aside from the fact that the people of this country have too few holidays and too little recreation, such a law could not but tend to bring to the polls numbers of our practical business men who are now but rarely seen there, to the corresponding advancement of the best interests of all concerned. The overthrow of Tammany may be cited as an instance in point. The mercantile classes and men of solid qualifications had for years suffered the elections in New York city to go by default of their presence and influence, yet when—aroused by the imminent peril in which they stood—they came forward and discharged their duty as citizens, Tammany went down with a crash. If every counting room in the country were closed on election day, and their occupants transferred, as they should be, to the voting-places, it would not be long before the boisterous pretense which now so often elbows its loud way to the front, would in many instances find itself a considerable distance in the rear. Let the people urge this matter upon their legislatures.

THE Cincinnati Convention movement has proceeded so far as to render it pretty certain that the Democratic leaders have agreed to subordinate their action to it, and it seems probable that the Cincinnati nominees will be acquiesced in by them and their convention, should one be held. But the Democratic protestants to this programme are neither few nor unimportant. The first condition of the arrangement is that the nominee must be a Republican and no free trade plank in the platform. In other words, Mr. GREELEY must have his way both as to men and principles. He insists on ruling the convention as he rules matters in the *Tribune* office, and Democrats are expected to fall in. To this the leaders, so long on the outside, may quite generally give their assent, but will the rank and file? Will the protestants be silenced—not silenced simply, but energised into action? There are tens of thousands of members of the party who pride themselves on being Democrats pure and simple, and who never take an interest when candidates of the simon pure sort are not up for office. Are they going to throw up their hats now for a Republican under Mr. GREELEY'S leadership? And how many Republicans are there who will follow him, with HORATIO SEYMOUR, GEORGE H. PENDLETON and a line of these patriots close at his heels?

SOME of the Democratic papers are beginning to figure out the results of the next Presidential election. It is set down that there are to be three candidates, Republican, Democratic and Liberal Republican. In consequence of this triangularity, there will, it is argued, be no election by the people; and since the Forty-third Congress will have a majority of anti-administration Representatives, the Liberal Republican and Democratic members of the House will be able to elect their candidate, who, it is further settled, will be the Democratic nominee, it being certain that he will receive a higher number of electoral votes than his Liberal Republican compeer. It is a pity to shatter such roseate dreams in their very dawn, but the facts of the case compel it. Granting—which is the most un